MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

NOVEMBER, 1919

SAFE

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THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

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November 17-22, 1919

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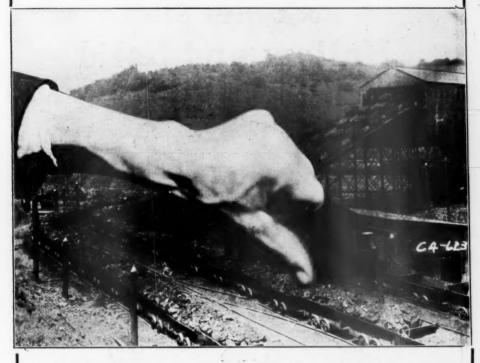
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6

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

November CONT		ENTS	1919	
EDITORIALS		Clausen, John, special article		379
Heart and Soul of Democracy	359	Colorado Chapter		
		Committees		
Mineral Land Leasing Law.		Conklin, A. B., special article		
Industrial Efficiency and Sherman Law		Convention (1919)		
Coal Export Association		Corlett, R. D. (cut)		
Gold Situation		Cummins Bill		432
Secretary of Labor Wilson		Cushing, Geo. H., special article		
Silver Shortage in France		Dickey, E. A., special article		393
Mr. Gompers Threatens Nation's Industries		Economic Liaison Committee		
Coal Miners' Demand		Exhibitors		450
Union vs. Our Union, The		Exposition		
Future of American Mining Congress		Federal Trade Commission		428
Enemies of Our Government	367	Gardner, Gov. F. D. (cut)		370
Rocking the Boat		Groom, W. F. (cut)	****	372
METALE OFFE PTC		Hall, R. Dawson, special article		
METALS, ORES, ETC.		Income Tax		378
Abrasives397,		Kansas Chapter		414
Acids		Katz, F. J. (cut)		451
Assessment Bill		Kavanaugh, W. K. (cut)		371
California Tale		Kiel, Henry W. (cut)		370
Car Supply		Labor Bills		438
Chromite		Labor Conference		406
Copper403,		Land Bills		443
Fertilizer Materials		Lawrie, H. N., special article		382
French Furnaces		Leasing Bills		441
Gold		Lee, Robt. E. (cut)		373
Leasing Bill		Machinery Exhibits		450
Magnesite		Manning, Van. H		420
Manganese		Mining Congress Convention		370
		Mining Taxes		378
Mineral Leasing Bill		Miscellaneous Bills444, 445, 446, 447		
Pig Iron.		Missouri Chapter		
Silver		Morse, E. C		401
Steel		National Conference		370
Steel	, 413	National Legislation		435
COAL		Oklahoma Chapter		
Coal Diversion	412	Personals		
Coal Exportation		Petroleum Production		
Coal Production		Petroleum Research		
Exports to Denmark		Pittsburgh Station		
Fuel Priority		Powder Plant Bids		
Loadings		Public Land Bills		442
Vermont Tale		Railroad Bills		440
War Mineral Claims		Ray, E. L. (eut)		373
War Mineral Tariffs		Redfield on Labor		403
Zones		Rice, Geo. S., special article		40:
	110	Schmick, W. L. (cut)		.37
MISCELLANEOUS		Smith, Geo. Otis		369
Arizona Chapter	397	Smith, H. W., special article		390
Bastin, E. S. (cut)		Smith, H. W., testimony		
Blue Sky Law	404	St. Louis		
Bush, B. F. (cut)		Tariff Bills		
California Section		Tax-Payer, The		
Callbreath, J. F., Testimony		Utah Chapter		
Census		White, David, special article		
Chamical Warfara	205	W/11 C	****	***



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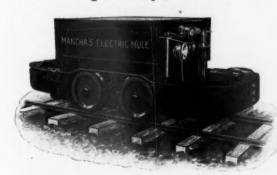
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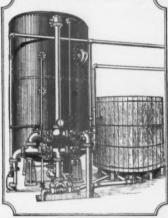
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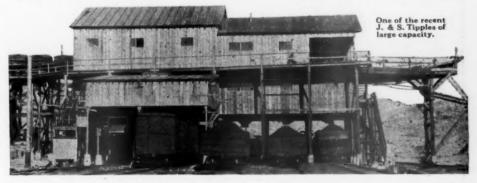
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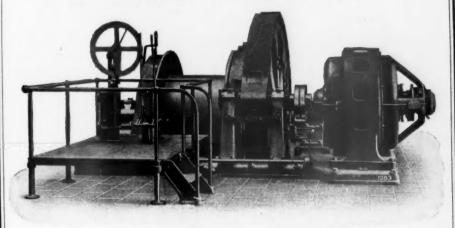
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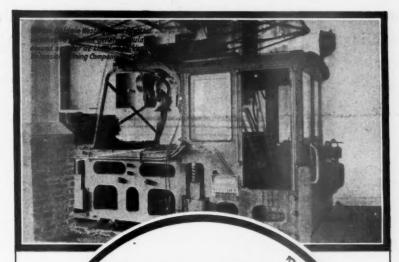
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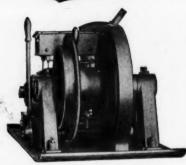
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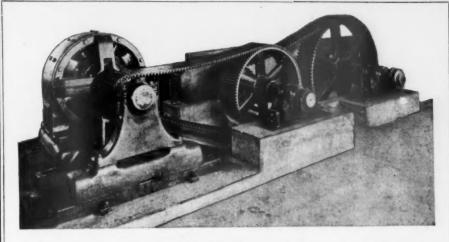
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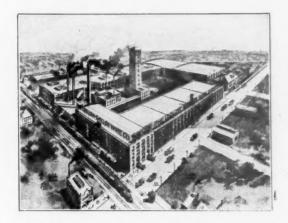


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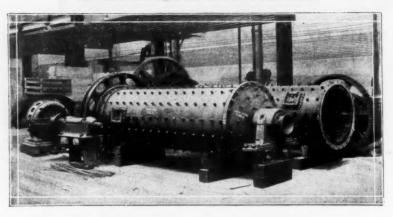
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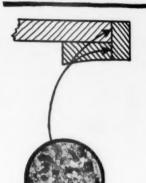
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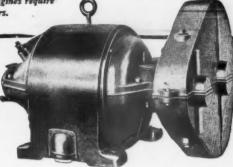
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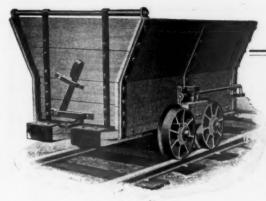
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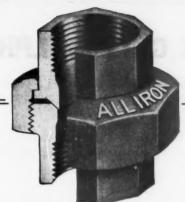
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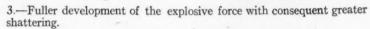
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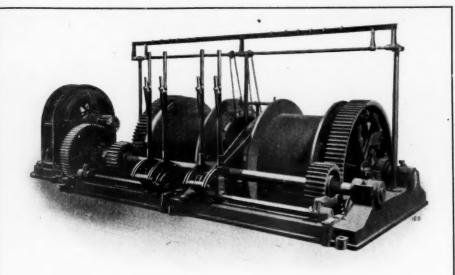
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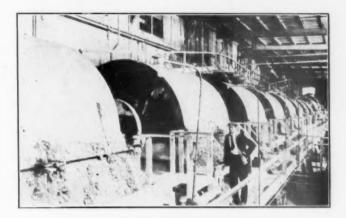
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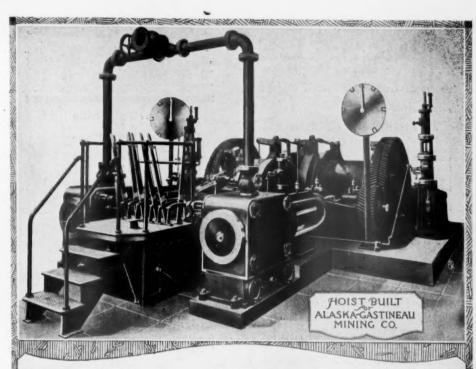
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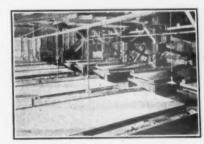
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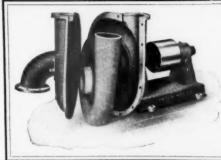


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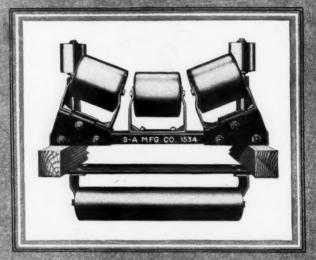
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THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

extends its heartiest thanks to those who have made this edition possible, and for the splendid cooperation it has received from mining men, and from those concerns who manufacture mining equipment. The great spirit of cooperation never has been more completely demonstrated.

THANKS!



BULKELEY WELLS
President •
The American Mining Congress

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

Official Organ of the American Mining Congress

THE VERY HEART AND SOUL OF DEMOCRACY

In his appeal to the Industrial Conference to continue its effort to arrive at and determine basic principles upon which labor and capital may work in perfect cooperation, President Wilson touched upon a basic principle upon which and only upon which can the inevitable conflict between labor and capital in its ever recurrent manifestation find a settlement which will be in accordance with the provision of democracy as typified in the Government of the United States. The particular part to which reference is made is as follows:

At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way of avoiding international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled?

My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent—indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters thataffect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy.

"And this is the very heart and soul of democracy." "For my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters that effect the public weal."

What does this mean? It means the rule of the majority. It means that the

majority shall frame the laws by which both majority and minority must be governed. It provides the means of punishment for those who violate these laws whether they belong to the majority or to the minority. It does not follow that there are to be no disputes; it anticipates these disputes by providing one great branch of the Government coordinate in power with the other branches for the sole purpose of settling the disputes which are certain to arise among the individual citizens or interests of this great Government. Courts are provided to hear disputes, pass upon the merits and render judgment. In recognition of the frailty of human agencies it is provided that appeals may be taken to higher courts, and step after step, under the Constitution of the United States, has been developed a system designed to accomplish and almost universally accomplishing as nearly absolute justice as it is possible to bring about. It is not for a minority or any one individual to set his judgment up against the "general judgment" of the nation. Upon this fundamental rock can be builded, and only upon it can be builded a system by which the disputes between labor and capital may find the most speedy, the most equitable and fair, and the most satisfactory determination. And this without the enormous waste of strikes and lockouts, and without the extreme bitterness of feelings: which strikes and lockouts always and necessarily engender. If I quarrel with my neighbor in the public place, we are both of us likely to be arrested and thrown: into jail as disturbers of the public peace. My quarrel may be just, but the law provides other methods for its determination. If my rights are infringed upon by my neighbor, the courts are open to which I may appeal for justice. If I and my business associates undertake by concerted action to unfairly enhance our profits or to do anything which will tend toward the injury of our neighbors, our act is named a conspiracy under the law, and the courts upon proper application may put an end to our illegal acts.

Someone has said that you cannot "indict a nation." The meaning carried with this statement is that, if the number of conspirators is sufficiently large, it would be impossible by ordinary forms of law to effectively punish all of those who

are involved.

Logically this argument leads to compulsory arbitration. THE MINING CON-GRESS JOURNAL is not yet prepared to say that arbitration should be required in labor disputes, but it is prepared most emphatically to endorse the provisions of the Colorado Industrial Commission Act which requires that, before a strike has been put into effect, some unbiased governmental agency shall be given time to investigate the conditions involved, to use its mediatory and conciliatory efforts to settle these difficulties and, if these fail, to report the facts to the public in order that the public may be advised as to the exact condition and be able to arrive at a fair conclusion as to which party is in the wrong. Public sentiment has usually been the determining factor in the success or failure of strikes. Public sympathy could never be secured for a strike of all the coal miners of the country at a time when wages were higher than ever in history, working conditions better than ever before, and this is particularly true at a time when the people of the nation are laboring under the enormous burden of high prices brought about by waste of war, by soldiering and by strikes, through which the supply of the necessities of life has become so diminished as to make high prices inevitable. And now, to intensify this condition, strikes are in progress everywhere. The great outstanding characteristic of the American people is fairness, if there is a bias it is in favor of him who is being

imposed upon, of him who is failing to secure his proper share of that to which he is entitled, and no labor union which asks for that to which it is entitled need fear other than justice by any proper system of arbitration. "And this is the very heart and soul of democracy"... "That in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters affecting the public weal."

IS THE WAGE SYSTEM A FAILURE?

Fallacies of thought based upon morbid sympathies or perhaps upon thought-lessness are being so continually presented to the public that denial seems to be called for in order to prevent these fallacies from being accepted as fundamental truths. Unintentionally in most instances, these statements undertake to show that there is a necessity for an entire revision of the industrial laws upon which the development of this great government has been founded. It seems to be accepted as an acknowledged fact that the wage system is fundamentally wrong.

President Wilson in his address to Congress of May 20, 1919, referring to

labor legislation, said:

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another. Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and a very different destination.

In a recent address to the students and alumni of Dartmouth College Justice Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, used the following language:

We now stand face to face with a new riddle of the Sphinx. A question it propounds

is one that we must answer if free government is to survive. That question is: How are the masses of men and women who labor with their hands to secure out of the product of their toil what they will feel to be and what will be, in fact, a fair return? Until we can answer that question we shall have no peace; and if we fail to answer it, we shall have a revolution.

This country demonstrates that that question has already been answered. If Judge Stafford means to say that we must satisfy the demands of those representatives of labor unions whose jobs depend upon continued agitation, then it may well be set down at once that condition never can be attained.

The wage system is the crystallization of the experience of the ages as the best means by which employment may be found for those unable to make employment for themselves. It is a system absolutely essential to those big operations through which cheap production can be assured by which those things which were considered luxuries but a few short years ago may be made avail-

able to all the people. The great industrial leaders of the present day were mostly poor boys but a few years ago. It was not a matter of chance that these were able to lift themselves from the surroundings in which their life's work was begun. This nation has been made great because of the incentives offered to individual effort. It is true that all of the associates of these leaders of industry could not have attained the same station as the few who did rise, but it is true that the opportunity was open to all. Those who saved, who studied, who worked were able to rise; those who wasted their earnings with no thought of tomorrow, who made no effort to rise and who lack those qualifications which make for individual business success, remained in the wageearning class. These, perhaps, may be happier than those who have risen and taken upon themselves the responsibility of leadership. The wage system is the best plan yet devised by which the worker shall be insured a regular income so long as the operation of a business is possible—whether that business highly profitable or whether it be tem-

porarily carried on at a loss to the operator. There may be slight advances of wages during the good times, or a cutting of wages during a time when the market price is low and the demand small for the articles of production. But a steadly living is insured for the worker until the business practically goes into bankruptcy. The accumulations of profits made by the operator during good times are made to cover the losses during unprofitable times. All this talk of a new deal, all this talk which in effect means an abolition of the wage system, all this talk about a partnership between labor and business enterprise, whether so intended or not, but encourages unrest and brings joy into the hearts of the I. W. W.'s and the syndicalists. If this condition could be created, it would do away with all incentives to individual advancement, place all upon a level by lowering the highest to the lowest, and move civilization a hundred years backward. The wage system is not a failure.

THE MINERAL LAND LEASING LAW

The power of public sentiment, whether misguided or otherwise, is peculiarly illustrated by the course of legislation relating to the federal control of the public lands of the west. Under a liberal policy by which the title to western lands was easily obtained by settlers and prospectors, the west made a most remarkable development. A territory, so forbidding that it was regarded and named "the Great American Desert," was in part turned into the most productive section of the United States in all of those things which go to make up the highest industrial development. The largest incentives were given to the individual to develop western resources, and these developments were at times the most essential factors in the maintenance of our government. Without the development of gold and silver, particularly in California, Nevada and Colorado, the credit of the nation during the Civil War could not have been maintained and the hardy pioneers, who took immense chances but whose risky enterprise was crowned with great success, made possible the maintenance of the credit of the nation.

Had the development of gold production in California been under a leasing system, its \$50,000,000 annual production at the time of the country's greatest need would not have been made. It is true that this liberal public lands system was abused in some instances, but the great good accomplished more than offset the bad. But a new theory was developed—the first conservation congress was held at the White House in May, 1908. People who had no conception of western conditions and impregnated with socialistic ideas, decided that it was unwise that the Government should part with its fuel and power resources. This was followed by a presidential order withdrawing from public entry the coal and oil lands and water-power sites of the west. It was the theory of this propaganda that the sources of power, being a fundamental necessity to industry, should not be allowed to become the subject of private ownership. propaganda was based upon the theory that monopolies had control of the power situation throughout the east, to the great disadvantage of the people, and that in the west this condition should not be repeated. During all of the years since 1908, the development of the west has been prevented, awaiting the enactment of a leasing bill.

The American Mining Congress opposed the adoption of this principle upon the ground that the state governments would not be able to find proper support, with more than half of their most valuable resources exempt from state taxation; that this system would set up a different form of taxation as applied to the west than that applied to the east; that it further centralized power in the Federal Government and forced the Government to be directly interested in business affairs in competition with its own citizens; and that it would prevent development in the west in that there is no proper reward to the individual to cover the risk which the development of a new country always necessitates, and that the wrongs aimed at could and would be prevented by state control and taxation. After many years of contention, western people came to the conclusion that it was better to allow the enactment of a law of this kind than to continue a contest against the overwhelming odds of that public sentiment which was known as the "Conservation Policy." THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL Still protests against this principle, still believes that it will not permit that free development of western resources to the nation's advantage, and yet is glad the matter is settled. It believes that a poor plan well carried out is better than no plan at all.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY AND THE SHERMAN LAW

Ambassador Gerard, in a recent address before the New York Board of Trade, said, "If the Sherman Anti-Trust Law remains on our statute books, we shall not be able to compete in foreign markets after the war or to cope with the new German economic system."

The people of this country should awaken to the fact that big business and combination in restraint of trade are radically different; that the former is a necessary part of our present-day industrial life, and that the latter cannot exist any length of time unless protected, either by the control of the whole supply of raw materials or by special ad-

vantages in transportation.

It is true that an efficient and comprehensive selling agency may for a time control the market, but only so long as such agency by virtue of its efficiency is able to market its goods more cheaply. To the extent that any agency, in a field permitting competition, can by virtue of its magnitude so cheapen the cost of production, distribution and exchange as to permanently bring to the consumer a cheaper and a better service, that agency is a public benefit and should be encouraged rather than restricted.

At the point where big business becomes more expensive to operate than the same amount of business in the hands of many smaller agencies, it should and will fall before that competition which individual initiative is always ready to develop. The Sherman law should stand guard against conditions which stifle the exercise of individual initiative and permit the law of supply and demand to freely operate. It should not, as suggested by Mr. Gerard and others, be repealed, but it should be modified so as to permit, under government regulation, such combinations as will enable business to be conducted with greater efficiency where such combinations are not inimical to the public good. Only by such cooperation can small business units hope to compete successfully with the large business organizations.

The Natural Resources Committee of the American Mining Congress is giving careful consideration to this problem.

A COAL EXPORT ASSOCIATION

The New York Times recently called attention to the failure of exporters to utilize the authority recently granted by Congress in the Webb-Pomerene bill by which combination in foreign trade were made immune from the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and urges that "every industry which sells in foreign markets should have a committee planning for the cooperation which the Webb law allows."

The coal industry, with a productive capacity of at least 50 per cent in excess of possible consumption demand, has special need for such organization. The peculiar character of a coal mine, which must be kept in operation to prevent rapid depreciation and must be operated at full capacity to keep down its overhead charges, makes it especially important that a foreign market shall be found for its surplus production.

Several plans were proposed during the early summer, one of which was quite fully developed under the direction of Thomas F. Farrell as the head of a committee appointed by the National Coal Association. This association decided that it should not be sponsor for this movement, due to the fact that a large part of its membership was not directly interested in the export trade. When other plans seemed about to fail,

the American Mining Congress, believing that it might serve as a common meeting ground for the various interests, appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Henry M. Payne, of the American Mining Congress; George M. Dexter, of the American Wholesale Coal Association; Charles S. Allen, of the Wholesale Coal Trade; John Callahan, of the National Coal Association, and Allen Walker, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

This committee has held several meetings and has developed a plan which will be presented to the St. Louis convention and which in the meantime is being further considered by those interested in the export trade.

THE GOLD SITUATION

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL has frequently stated that "gold will come back." The people of this nation do not appreciate the present burden upon the gold industry, nor the necessary and certain effect which will result unless some method is devised by which gold production may be kept to at least its normal status. The present year is the first for many, many years in which the use of gold for manufacturing purposes will exceed the total production of new gold. Heretofore a considerable percentage of the annual gold production has been available for coinage purposes. Hitherto the volume of currency based upon gold was much less than that which the business of the country absolutely requires during a period of high price levels.

The critical importance of this question to the nation is such that the American Mining Congress felt it necessary that special investigation should be made, and as a result created a Division of Gold and Precious Metals, which has been making exhaustive studies in order to find a remedy for the gold situation, which would not entail a financial and industrial panic and through which price levels may be brought down to a level corresponding with the country's gold reserves. To repeat from a former editorial, "The MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL hopes that this problem may find a solu-

tion through intelligent foresight rather than through the crushing logic of an

industrial panic."

Something must happen. A remedy for the situation is suggested in an article by our economist, Harold N. Lawrie, which appears on another page of this issue. A thoughtful study of the charts which accompany his article will demonstrate the necessity for some remedy. Mr. Lawrie's suggestion may or may not furnish a solution of the question, but it is hoped that the National Gold Conference to be held at St. Louis. under the auspices of the American Mining Congress, during the week of November 17, will agree upon some practical suggestion and develop the plans by which it may be made effective.

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON

The address of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at the opening of the Industrial Conference called by the President, is a most statesmanlike utterance from one who is in position to wield large influence in behalf of his country. All will recognize that the greatest question before the American people is that involved in the proper relation between labor and capital. Mr. Wilson, while being a labor-union man, recognizes the basic principles involved, and his address is such as to commend him to everyone who is ready to treat the labor question from a broad, statesmanlike platform. The failure of the Industrial Conference is a matter of supreme regret because its success might have prevented the destruction of the good things which have been obtained by labor during the recent years, some of which will necessarily go down with the many bad things which it has espoused.

The failure of the Industrial Conference has precipitated the present industrial conflict which in the end will attain the same results, but at a cost immensely greater, not only to those involved but to the people of the nation as a whole. The American people can be trusted to act wisely whenever all of the facts are before them. They may be expected to be bent by their sympathies to favor those who most need help up to the point

where their government is in danger, but when that time comes sympathy will be relegated to the background, and the iron hand of governmental necessity will strike fearlessly and, if need be, relentlessly. If the views of Secretary of Labor Wilson had been followed, much and perhaps all of the present turmoil would have been avoided.

THE SILVER SHORTAGE IN FRANCE

A Paris dispatch calls attention to the fact that because of a lack of silver and small coins in circulation, that postage stamps are being used with which to make change and to pay small bills. Three reasons are given for this shortage of supply. First, that the metal in silver coins is worth more than the face value for use in the arts and industries and that coin is being melted for those purposes. The second explanation is that silver is at a premium in a number of the countries, and a third explanation is that the peasants are accumulating silver stock as they did gold in the days before the war.

Another reason, perhaps of greater importance, is that the world's financial operations today are conducted upon a scale of prices practically 100 per cent higher than before the war. This means that it requires at least twice as much money with which to do business. Money based upon metallic reserve, whether of silver or of gold, must bear a proper relation to the amount of metallic reserve available. The world's gold production is rapidly falling off; the world's silver production is making no increase comparable to the increased money requirements. There seems to be no probability that the demand for silver will abate, but rather that it will increase as its needs for monetary uses have become more apparent.

MR GOMPERS THREATENS THE NATION'S INDUSTRIES

Among the martyrs to radicalism in labor affairs the future will furnish no more striking illustration than that of Mr. Gompers leading his forces from the Industrial Conference after President Wilson's personal appeal that the conference should push its work "to a happy conclusion." In leaving the convention Mr. Gompers said to the employers' delegation: "The words you have spoken here mean nothing. You have defeated the labor group in its declaration, but we will meet you again in conference, and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining." What is the meaning of this statement? As the writer understands it it was a threat that, no matter at what cost, the employers of labor will be forced to their knees. When we have sufficiently disciplined you and those American citizens who have the temerity to continue at work to assert their own individual right to earn a living in disregard of the orders of organized labor, "you will be glad to talk collective bargaining." Whether Mr. Gompers pursues this course because he believes it right, or whether he pursues it because he believes that radical elements will get control of the organization, is a question which is likely to remain unanswered. If this action is taken to prevent the radicals from getting control, he is paying a price greatly in excess of the value to him of the results. If this action was taken by Mr. Gompers as a result of his own volition and in obedience to his best judgment, then Mr. Gompers is not entitled to be considered as a conservative leader of labor.

Mr. Gompers could not consistently do else than withdraw from this Industrial Conference. His organization had been encouraging the great steel strike and only the night before his withdrawal had again decided to throw in behalf of the steel strike all of the influence of the American Federation of Labor. This means that sympathetic strikes will be called and that every avenue of approach will be cut off in order that the steel industry may be paralyzed no matter what course is necessary to accomplish It means a declaration of war the path from which at this time leads directly to the overthrow of our Government. Mr. Gompers, while opposing the steel strike, was consistently a member of the Industrial Conference. His decision to give active support to the strike

made his further attendance highly inconsistent, even though his withdrawal was in defiance of the personal appeal of President Wilson.

THE COAL MINERS' DEMAND

Coal is an essential to modern-day existence. To shut off the supply of coal would 'paralyze the railroads, close the factories, prevent the delivery of food to the great industrial centers, and bring thousands and perhaps millions of peope to actual starvation, and, in a word, paralyze the industries of the nation. The power to inflict this suffering upon the people of this country is a power which cannot be safely lodged with any minority. The people of this country will not approve the demand of the United Mine Workers of America for a six-hour day and five-day week, and a 60 per cent increase in an already high war-rate of wages. The granting of these demands would add unbearable burdens to people already struggling with serious conditions. These demands cannot and will not be granted. The American people cannot and will not tolerate the carrying out of this threat; organized labor's power will be broken, and as a result we shall have the open shop, collective bargaining and the application of the laws against conspiracy and trusts to apply equally and fairly to all of the people.

THE UNION VS. OUR UNION

The United States of America has grown to be the greatest nation in the world, because of the practical democracy, established here for the first time, which provided just enough of control to protect the rights of others and otherwise granting the fullest liberty to the individual. It was provided that the wish of the majority as expressed by its chosen representatives should be the controlling factor. Just so long as these principles are made to prevail will the American republic live. Whenever these principles fail, the world's great effort for democracy will have finally demonstrated that government of the people. by the people and, for the people cannot be maintained.

The present dangerous crisis was brought upon the country by the belief of organized labor that its grip upon the nation's throat was so strong that it could not be loosened and that a minority might, if sufficiently aggressive, control the majority. The passage of the Clayton bill, which violated the fundamental principles of our government in that it favored a certain class as against other classes: the enactment of the Adamson law, under threat that unless Congress should meet its demands that the nation's industries would be paralyzed—led organized labor to believe itself invincible, and it has grown drunk with power which only exists by the sufferance of the American people. A long-suffering people are awake to the situation and the leeches of labor will be forced to surrender their strangle hold upon its throat. A test of strength between the minority represented by organized labor and the American people will demonstrate the weakness of organized labor. Organized labor, because of its unfair demands, has started a war in which it will lose much that it has gained in the past; it will lose the closed-shop principle and the open shop will hereafter be the rule in industrial life; it will lose the principle of collective extortion, and in its place will remain the real principle of collective bargaining; it will lose the special privileges granted by the Clayton law, and all combinations, whether of labor or capital, which have to do with the control of production or of prices, will be brought under the prohibitions of the Sherman law. Business will be again free and open competition will reduce the cost of living to proper levelsthe consumer will have a chance. The unjust demands of organized labor are doomed when it measures swords with the American people. In the choice between our Union and the union, the Constitutional Union is bound to prevail.

FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

The growth of the American Mining Congress during the current year has been exceedingly gratifying to all of those who have been anxious for the expansion of its work. Most of our members understand that up to the middle of the year 1918 the work of the Washington office was carried on entirely by the secretary with the aid of a clerical force. Since that time four capable assistants have been added to the staff, making it possible to give more direct attention to matters which heretofore could not have proper attention. It is planned to still further add to the organization until it shall have one capable man at the head of a division devoted to each of the various branches of the mining industry, thus having what will in effect be several organizations, each with its division chief, all cooperating as one organization.

As has been before announced, the plan is to support this work by contributions from the various branches of the industry, on a basis of 10 cents for each thousand dollars of production, with a minimum of \$100 by those who desire to have the benefit of the investigations and reports of its Bureau of Mining Economics. This bureau is undertaking to correlate the information gathered by the various governmental agencies, and to gather such additional information as will tie together and apply this information in a practical way to the basic principles of each branch of production. This bureau will be available to Members of Congress and others in position to use such information as a means through which to obtain absolutely reliable and complete information concerning every branch of the industry, and to see to it that governmental investigations shall carry the practical features which will make them of the greatest service, not only to legislators in framing laws to meet practical conditions but to the operators in planning their operations so as to get the best possible results.

The growth during the year has been very much more substantial than was anticipated at the last annual meeting and gives assurance that within the coming year the organization may be so completed as to make it thoroughly representative of every branch of the mining industry. But few of those who have

been asked to contribute have refused their support, it being plain that the equitable basis of support which was agreed upon is fair to every branch of the industry and that none can afford to refuse to do his part in maintaining the more effective organization.

ENEMIES OF OUR GOVERNMENT

No possible external war could bring this country into graver danger than that which faces it now in its contest with syndicalism and anarchy. The foes of liberty are not only the Bill Haywoods and the William Z. Fosters and the Emma Goldmans, but all of those who perhaps, without appreciating the results which must follow, question the principles of the Constitution of the United States: who are willing to ignore these principles in an effort to attain some imaginary advantage for those who have failed because of their own unwillingness to pay the price for industrial leadership; and who believe they would be happier with responsibilities which they have always avoided. Every successful army is composed of many other elements than the fighters in the ranks. It must have its generals who do not come near the firing line but who direct its operations from a hidden point of vantage. It must have that business direction which supplies to each fighting unit the materials which are necessary to make effective its efforts. It must have, perhaps in far-distant lands, the manufacturing plants which create the munitions of war without which the soldier would be helpless. It must have its ambulance corps to care for those who are wounded in the fray. Most of these are not on the firing line, many of them do not appreciate the importance of the work which has been assigned them, but the effort of all of these various parts must synchronize in order to bring success to that cause which is typified by the flag at the front.

The red flag of anarchy and revolution in this country leads the forces which hope in time to tear down the Stars and Stripes. It has various grades of followers, some of whom condemn most bitterly the cause of anarchy and revolution. The most dangerous of these followers are those in the Ambulance Corps, those who are influenced by a commendable but misguided sympathy, but whose influence is necessary for the advancement of the cause of bolshevism; those who are known as parlor Socialists and parlor bolshevists, who grimly discuss "collective bargaining" and "the right of labor to be represented by representatives of its own choosing." Most, if not all, of these green supporters of the red flag discuss these matters without knowledge of the actual, practical conditions which prevail, like the conscientious objector in time of war whose intentions may be good but who actually does all that he personally is able to do to defeat the cause of his country.

It is time for a division of the sheep and the goats. It is time that those who unalterably and without question support the Constitution of the United States shall be lined up together; and that those who are not willing to stand squarely upon that platform shall be counted as enemies of our Government.

It is time for a better definition of the word "Americanism."

ROCKING THE BOAT

Labor is frank. It openly and unreservedly states what recognition it expects from the employers of labor. Labor, as typified by such leaders as Mr. Gompers and his associates, flatly refuses to retrace one step from the vantage point gained through the world war between nations.

The employers of labor and the financiers of the United States are trying to meet the change in the economic conditions of the country, to readjust business to meet the radical changes, and at the same time to consider the requirements of employes under the new conditions of living.

Labor has but one viewpoint. It is single-minded. It is a unit. It is insistent. To it there is but one right. It does not concern itself with the financial

problems of barter and sale through which profits of a business must develop so that the wage can be met. It considers alone and exclusively its investment of brain, brawn and training. Its vision is foreshortened. It does not visualize the factory buildings, the lathes, the ponderous machines and endless other necessities for its work. It does not visualize the years of hard work and the fortunes spent in establishing the factory which pays the wage. It does not visualize the vast and often delicate business machinery which is responsible for the success or failure of the man who signs the pay check. It does not sense the days, nights, and sometimes months and years of business grind, of mortal, commercial combat and the quality of successful generalship necessary to the maintenance and growth of an industry. It does not sympathize with its employer in his endless and ever-growing battle against the odds which every industrial leader must face. It knows nothing of the intricate problems that must be solved, often at the expense of the life blood of the men who are in the industrial trenches. It only visualizes the tailor-cut clothing, the automobile, the daily habits of the employer, and senses that he wears better clothes to and from work than the laborer is called upon to do. It visualizes the life of the employer as one of comparative luxury in a well-furnished office and a well-favored home.

In other words, the whole problem as between capital and labor is, in the eyes of the latter, a one-sided question, the former having nothing to do but to accumulate money in some magic way and pay out as little of it as possible to the men who produce the wealth which buys the tailor-made clothes, the automobiles

and the fine homes.

The world is trying to readjust itself after it has been at war. War summoned the laborers into the battlefields and trenches. War shortened the supplies of food and clothing. War restricted the manufacture of everything which had before flowed unceasingly through the arteries of commerce. War left desolation, broken men and women,

overburdened nations, industrial uncertainty and financial oppression in its wake.

The world finds itself somewhat in the position of passengers in a rowboat lost in a turbulent sea.

Why rock the boat?

The crew sitting quietly in the boat, careful manipulation of the oars and a little patience may deliver all passengers safely into a peaceful sea.

What would you do in such a case? Would you rock the boat, or would you

sit still?

Both labor and capital are in the same boat. Common sense should dictate the policy of the passengers.

Mr. Gompers and others are recognized as great labor leaders. They are. But they are not performing their whole duty to labor. They are rocking the boat; in fact, they are guilty of gross misrepresentation of the industrial facts through failing to present in a fair and impartial manner the problems of the industries upon which labor must depend for its life.

Mr. Gompers and his associates declaim loudly in behalf of justice for the wage-earner. From their every official and private utterance and publication it seems that there is but one question to be solved. That is: How few hours in the week shall labor be compelled to serve its employer and how much money can be forced out of the payroll for the minimum service?

The United States Government is in equal partnership with the American Federation of Labor and other labor unions in introducing the basic conditions of the revolutionary conditions facing industry today, by its methods of handling labor through an arbitrary and autocratic wartime organization, which it even now desires to perpetuate at the expense of the people. It gave the wageearner a wrong viewpoint in life. We have yet to read or hear of any protest from the labor leaders against the large class of wage-earners who took advantage of the arbitrarily created shortage of labor to force the maximum wage and limited service theory down the throats of thousands of helpless employers of labor.

Labor will not agree with the writer that the labor leaders have failed to do their duty in the great crises. But an analysis of the situation proves the case to an unbiased mind.

The United States is in better condition to establish and permanently maintain industrial supremacy than it has been at any time before. But that industrial supremacy can be based only upon industrial conditions which will allow the employer to produce at a profit. The wage-earner is entitled to only the highest reasonable maximum of remuneration which the business can pay, and working hours must be fixed upon the basis of necessary production in the industry.

The writer believes that it is time that the labor leaders of this country should have other qualifications than a mere ability to organize men into a conspiracy of force to take possession of the industries of the nation, whether it be by means of unreasonable union or by loot and common seizure. Real leaders of men try to view dispassionately every phase of a problem. The leaders in the great industrial developments of the nation must continue to visualize the men who wear the jeans and whose hands are smeared with the soil of labor, not alone in the mine or mill or factory, but in their homes, their pleasures, and the conditions which surround them and make for content or discontent.

But it is time now to sit quietly in the boat, to steer straight and to pull together.

Rock Phosphate Price

Following a conference held with the producers of rock phosphate and acid phosphate at Washington, D. C., on October 6, the Department of Agriculture announced that after due consideration it has reached the conclusion that, in the circumstances, it would not be warranted at the present time in naming a fair profit for phosphate rock or bulk acid phosphate. The department, however, will continue fully to exercise its own powers under the licensing system against profiteering as well as in conjunction with the Department of Justice.

THE GOAL

BY GEORGE OTIS SMITH

Our fellow-countrymen never more keenly realized their dependence upon the mineral raw materials. Shut down our coal mines and the country becomes not only cold but idle and hungry; exhaust our oil wells and our automotive transportation system would become scrap machinery; let our iron furnaces go out of blast and manufacturing industries the length and breadth of our country would die. The industrial body of today can do the world's work only as fed with an unfailing supply of fuels and metals and all the other mineral products.

To promote the mining industry is one of the functions of the Department of the Interior, and the United States Geological Survey tries to do its share in helping the mines deliver what our country needs. Geology has become a recognized servant of industry, and the duty of the geologist in the public service is to point out where the mineral resources are, to measure the extent of the available reserves, and to assist in the efficient utilization of what nature has given.

Possession of mineral wealth is of course only the starting point; use is the next step, and best use is the step in the right direction. The goal of wisely directed industry is the prosperous community of happy homes. We need no higher aim of endeavor nor any more elaborate policy for national government or individual business.

Some Manganese Mining Continuing

Holders of stocks of manganese ore produced during the war have not been able to find a market that would warrant further handling of the ore. However, a number of properties have been developed since the war and have operated on contract with good results, which is particularly the case in Virginia.

Gold Exports

Over \$100,000,000 worth of gold has been shipped to the far east since the embargo in the exportation of gold was lifted on June 1. Considerable gold has also found its way to South America to strengthen the exchange rate between the United States and countries on that continent.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Widespread Interest Developing in Plans for Combined Meeting of Mining Men and Employers this Month

For the first time in its history the Mining Congress is calling together all mining operators, the representatives of all employing industries and representatives of labor—organized and unorganized—to consider the

GOVERNOR FREDERICK D. GARDNER
Who has been especially helpful in his cooperation
with the convention

most vitally important problems in America, the readjustment of post-war misunderstandings and the threatened industrial strife.

The selection of St. Louis as the convention city appears, from the responses now in hand, to have been most fortunate, both geographically and as an industrial center.

Official calls, announcing the scope of the twenty-second annual convention of the Congress and containing official invitations from Governor Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri, Mayor Henry F. Kiel of St. Louis, and the combined commercial bodies of the states, were sent to more than ten thousand mining men, half as many leading in other lines of industry, the governors of all states, the mayors of industrial and mining cities, the commercial and manufacturing bodies and to county officials in mining districts.

The call for the national gold conference

was sent to all gold producers, to bankers in the financial and mining centers, and to the administration officials interested.

A national conference of war minerals producers, to discuss the distress of the industries involved, a program for government cooperation, the establishment and protection of permanent American and foreign markets, was called in connection with the St. Louis convention, and all interested parties or corporations whose address could be secured have been invited to participate.

Dr A. L. McRae, director of the Missouri School of Mines, Dr. Victor C. Alderson, president of the Colorado School of Mines, and Dr. H. H. Steck, professor of mines in the Illinois University, have issued a national call for a conference of schools of mines, mining and metallurgy.

A general meeting of the St. Louis Section of the American Institute of Mining Engineers is being arranged for.

All coal operators in the country are being invited by a committee of coal producers to attend the convention, and many of the coal organziations allied with the American Mining Congress have cooperated in urging



HON, HENRY W. KIEL Mayor of St. Louis

attendance. Coal companies within a radius of 500 miles are being urged to send their pit committees and key employes to attend educational, safety and mine-rescue conferences arranged during the week by the Bureau of Mines officials.

And back of all this is the basic plan for a great national conference of employers who realize that industry must no longer sit idly by and watch the destruction of America by



W. K. KAVANAUGH
Who is the active Vice-Chairman of the General
Committee, and Chairman of the Exposition Committee

the rapidly rising tide of anarchy, fostered by hundreds of malcontents who are posing as "labor leaders" and apostles of "a new order."

The Program

The Congress will convene Monday afternoon and will continue until its work is concluded, probably Friday noon. There will be general sessions, conferences of employers, conferences of gold producers with bankers, conferences of war minerals producers, school conferences, educational conferences for employes, coal conferences and meetings of engineers.

Little time will be devoted to the usual entertainments of conventions, as the hours are all too short for consideration of subjects vital to the nation.

The Congress will proceed with its work, regardless of any existing conditions or previous activities of the national lawmaking bodies.

Among the speakers scheduled are Governors Lowden of Illinois, Brough of Arkansas, Carey of Wyoming and Gardner of Missouri. Other state executives have been invited by Governor Gardner and may attend.

vited by Governor Gardner and may attend. Several Senators have been invited, and those already announced as accepting are Senators Poindexter of Washington, Cummins of Iowa, Thomas of Colorado, Smoot of Utah, and Henderson of Nevada. Secretary Lane will probably represent the President's Cabinet in opening the Congress.

Director Manning of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Director Smith of the U. S. Geological Survey and a dozen members of Director Manning's staff have been scheduled upon the general and conference programs.

Many of America's leading thinkers and captains of industry and finance—a score or more, to be exact—are preparing to address the sessions, discussing many phases of mining, tranportation, labor problems, organization of employes and employers, the English labor situation, the steel strike, the attempted nationalization of industry and, finally, a business program for America.

Several of the highly respected leaders of

Several of the highly respected leaders of organized labor have been invited to state the views of labor, and advocates of industrial democracy and systems of cooperation will tell of the established and successful experiments along these lives.

ments along these lines.

The Gold Conference will be in charge of Dr. H. N. Lawrie, chief of the Division of Rare and Precious Metals.

The War Minerals and Tariff Conferences



W. L. SCHMICK Chairman, Coal Operators Committee



B. F. BUSH Vice-Chairman Finance Committee

will be in charge of Herbert Wilson Smith, chief of the Tariff Division.

The Safety and Welfare Work will be directed by Morton F. Leopold, safety engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The Exposition

In connection with the convention there will be a valuable educational exposition. Although there was little time for states to prepare and ship exhibits, Arizona, California, Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Washington, Idaho and probably Utah will be represented, and more than 100 manufacturers of mining machinery, safety devices, laborsaving appliances and mine transportation are arranging to exhibit.

Headquarters for the combined conventions were opened two months ago in the Planters Hotel, and all delegates will be registered there. All advance correspondence should be addressed to John T. Burns, assistant secretary at the Planters Hotel.

The Gold Conference will meet in the Statler Hotel.

The War Minerals Conference will use the ballroom of the Planters Hotel.

The general sessions will be held in the famous dining-room of the old Southern Hotel, which is being used for the exposition.

Educational Conference and public demonstrations of mine rescue work by nationally

known teams will be given in the Southern Hotel Convention Hall under direction of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

One of the notable features of the exposition is furnished by the Interior and War Departments, exhibits having been prepared by the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the U. S. Land Office, the Reclamation Service, the Alaskan Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, the Department of Chemical Warfare, the Signal Service and the Indian department.

An ambitious program, fully backed and made possible by the St. Louis Committee of Arrangements composed of leading coal, metal and oil men, manufacturers and merchants as follows:

General Committee

Hon. Henry W. Kliel, Mayor, honorary chairman; Thomas T. Brewster, chairman.

Finance Committee

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman; W. K. Kavanaugh, active vice-chairman; B. F. Bush, vice-chairman; W. J. Jenkins, O. L. Garrison, C. B. Fox, Jr., Louis F. Lumaghi, T. M. Jenkins, F. V. Desloge, Elias S. Gatch, W. L. Schmick, E. F. Goltra, J. A. Caselton, Sam. J. Jenkins, Edmond C. Donk, A. J. Davis.

Exposition Committee

W. K. Kavanaugh, chairman; Robert E. Lee, active vice-chairman; W. F. Groom, vice-



W. F. GROOM Vice-Chairman Exposition Committee



E. LANSING RAY

Chairman of the Press Committee. Mr. Ray President of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Mr. Ray is



ROBERT E. LEE

The Active Vice-Chairman of the Exposition Committee

chairman; B. F. Bush, vice-chairman; S. T. Jenkins, G. E. Marble, James N McKelvey.

Committee on Arrangements

R. D. Corlett, chairman; Guilford Duncan, R. F. McNally, W. L. Niekamp, J. D. Bascom, B. B. Culver, Carl F. G. Meyer, Isaac A. Hedges, W. O. Shock, Walter Hennig, W. F. Dinsmore, E. C. Carter, A. S. Ruthman, Wm. A. Hircsh, J. A. Rehers, Joseph A. Goettler, E. J. Troy, Charles Gilbert, P. C. Simmons, John C. Colwell, Jr., Edmond C. Donk, Louis F. Lumaghi, Harry Beddoe, W. J. Jenkins, T. M. Jenkins, Buck Hawkins, E. J. Krause, John Henderson, Frank A. Ade, James A. Hooke, E. R. Kinsey, Wm. F. Nedler, Bert Zahner, C. P. Lohr, Arthur King, W. H. Cocke, Carson W. Smith, J. A. Houghton. ton.

Press Committee

E, Lansing Ray, chairman; M. P. Linn, George S. Johns, Elzey Roberts, Homer Bassford.

If the business men of America respond with the same splendid spirit which has characterized the preparations in St. Louis, this will be a memorable convention and will as certainly mark a turning point in the threat-ened invasion of America by the radicals who have already announced their program of dis-



R. D. CORLETT

Tht Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements

ST. LOUIS—THE CONVENTION CITY OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS FOR 1919

By-WM. H. MAAS

Rome was built on seven hills. Water lanes led from her doorsteps for the traffic of the empire. From her centers the Caesars built countless massive roads which led to the corners of the then known world. Here, merchants and bankers had their fingers upon the very pulse of commerce, taking tribute of wealth of every kind, not only from the old coffers but from the greatest artists, the wisest philosophers, the sweetest singers, and the finest producers of both spiritual and material wealth.

Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Mining Congress, to be held in this city from November 17 to 22, will find much in St. Louis that is common with the Rome of old. Built on seven hills, overlooking the great "Father of Waters," that limitless traffic-way of as rich an empire as Rome was in its prime, with a web of steel Appian Ways radiating from her doorways, our city beckons with irresistible invitation the commerce of a land more beautiful, more rich in minerals, more stable, more mighty than Rome, a democracy of blood toward whose standard the yearning hands of the world are upraised in the faith of the future.

No American city is attracting the industries St. Louis is today, and no other large city will grow as rapidly, now that the war is over and the entire world is calling on St. Louis and St. Louis' trade territory for everything that can be made, mined and grown. This is the first time St. Louis has been honored to act as host to the American Mining Congress. At first thought it may occur that St. Louis is a long distance from a mining camp, but a casual glance at the map will prove that such is not the case. Within a few minutes' ride of the city will be found the great coal fields of southern Illinois. Within several hours' ride of St. Louis will be found the great lead district of southeast Missouri. In these days when time is precious, and business men can ill afford to spend much time traveling a long way to a convention city, it is interesting to know that St. Louis is surrounded by the United States. Mail four letters in St. Louis simultaneously, if you will-one to Duluth, one to New Orleans, one to New York, and one to Denver-and all four will reach their destinations, north, south, east and west, at the same time, for the city stands at the cross-roads of the country. St. Louis' central loca-



PARLOR FLOOR, PLANTERS HOTEL



RIVER FRONT

tion is permanent. It has taken first position in the production of railroad cars, shoes, openhearth steel castings, stoves, wooden ware and hats, and has become the greatest hardware, jobbing center, and the second center for the jobbing of dry goods in the United States. It is located on the great Mississippi River, with an eight-foot channel leading to tidewater, at the point most advantageous for export trade with Mexico, the Carribean and west coast of South America.

And we would remind members of the mining industry that here is a city, modern in office buildings, hotels, beautiful parks, with the finest homes in the country, but at the same time older than the United States and rich in romantic traditions. Here is a city spreading over 62½ square miles of territory, on the banks of the mighty Mississippi River, in the heart of hill and valley scenery that equals the Berkshires and the Palisades, but which is, at the same time, a great industrial district, the hub of the railway cities, and within a night's ride of over 50,000,000 people. From the dawn to the close of the year St. Louis' weather is as good as any other American city, and much better than most of them. Autumn and spring are perfect seasons in St. Louis: winter, though milder than northern cities, affords ample opportunities for indulging in winter sports; summer days are more favorable than in most of the cities, because of the prevailing southwestern breezes off the Ozark Mountains and the low degree of humidity.

Stepping over the span of years that have intervened between the St. Louis of 1919 and the St. Louis of bygone days, you will find a city whose residence section reminds you of the pages of the home-builder's inspiration book. Homes, homes, everywhere. Homes, the synonym of stability. Homes, breeding fidelity. Homes, standing for conservatism, for careful investments, for safety, for caution, for loyalty, every attribute which should

make for good citizenship. Into that circle of home ties and affections St. Louis welcomes its visitors, making their coming to our city more than a business trip, and more like a family reunion. Broad boulevards with their rows of beautiful trees—you can find houses just as costly in other cities, but nowhere do you find such a variety of good taste in architecture, such care in the planning of landscape and maintenance of shade trees, shrubbery and flowers are such evidence of what can be accomplished in the development of homes.

The churches of St. Louis run the gamut from old and quaint to new, modern and splendid. The New Cathedral (Catholic) on Lindell Boulevard is not only one of the



RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
With a floor space of 31½ acres

largest church buildings of modern times but one of the finest. The building cost \$3,250,000, the main altars \$100,000 each and the organ \$50,000. The "Kingshighway" from one royal fort to another during the Spanish regime, and today one of the city's finest boulevards, is the show street of churches. The Second Baptist with its great campanile, is Italian Gothic; St. John's Methodist is neither pure Greek nor pure Roman, but belongs to the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century; Temple Israel, with its great columns, is pure Corinthian, and the Christian Science is Italian Renaissance. At Thirteenth and Locust is the historic Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal).

If you are a lover of the great outdoors, you will be interested in the parks of St. Louis, of which there are over 2,700 acres. Forest Park with its rolling woodlands, fast developing zoo, with the world's largest bird cage, municipal golf links and tennis courts that are artificially lighted, making them available for use at night as well as day. O'Fallon's Park, Tower Grove Park are among the other well-known parks of the city.

All these things you will have an opportunity to visualize when you come to St. Louis for the American Mining Congress. You will like St. Louis and the cordial good-fellowship of its people. You will realize why it has acquired the title of the "most hospitable city in the world."

You will profit as a result of the program that is being prepared. You will enjoy the free and easy spirit that will prevail. You

will go away, glad that you were in St. Louis, and anxious to return to the city where the glad hand is always extended.

Here are a few facts about the 1919 convention city:

The central convention city of the United States.

The fourth city in population, estimated 905.650.

There are 40,000,000 people within the ordinary commercial distribution radius.

Municipal administration is highly favorable to new industries.

The fifth city in manufacturing.

Has over 3,300 factories with an annual payroll of \$135,000,000, employing approximately 190,000.

Manufactured products valued at over \$950,-000,000.

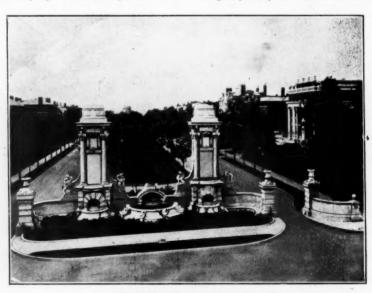
Coal production within 100 miles of St. Louis, 20,000,000 tons per annum, and St. Louis' consumption is 12,000,00 tons per

Cheap steam coal supported by Keokuk Dam hydro-electric production makes available cheap electrical energy for manufacturing purposes.

Banks do a gross business, approximating \$20,000,000,000 a year, including clearings of \$7,834,138,038, with resources of over \$500,000,000.

Largest plug tobacco manufacturing center in the world.

Largest horse and mule market in the world. Largest shoe market in the world. Largest primary fur market in the world.



ENTRANCE TO KINGSBURY PLACE

Largest open-hearth steel casting center in the world.

Largest chemical and drug market in the world.

Largest manufacturing center for stoves in the United States.

Largest hardwood lumber market in the United States. Four bridges span the Mississippi River at

St. Louis.

Receipts of the St. Louis Postoffice for the vear ending December 31, 1918, were \$7,140,-563.72

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra is one of the most celebrated musical organizations in the world.

Has fifty-five parks and playgrounds, containing more than 2,700 acres.

Forest Park, one of the most beautiful parks in America, has 1,400 acres with forty-two



HOTEL STATLER

Twenty-six railroads enter St. Louis.

St. Louis stands fifty-sixth in per capita of indebtedness, with the per capita \$26.54.

Area of St. Louis is 61.37 square miles. Does an annual foreign business of over \$100,000,000.

St. Louis has twenty-one important lines of business such as shoes, chemical, iron and steel, hardware, groceries, clothing, shirts, millinery, etc., doing a total business of approximately \$1,500,000,000.

Washington University and St. Louis University are among the largest and best educational institutions in the country.

The St. Louis Public Library has one of

the finest buildings in the United States, with ten branches and sixty stations.

tennis courts, twenty-two baseball grounds and three golf links.

Missouri Botanical Garden (Shaw's Garden) is excelled only by the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew, England. Contains over 100,000 specimens of plant life and 125 acres. Value, \$7,000,000.

St. Louis birth rate 17.84 persons per 1,000 in 1918.

St. Louis death rate 16.76 persons per 1,000 in 1918.

Has 700 miles of paved stree's.

Has 875 miles of sewers, contributing much to its low death rate.

St. Louis consumes 102,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Has nineteen miles of river front.



LINDELL AND WEST PINE BOULEVARDS

St. Louis has a modern 900-foot dock just completed at a cost of approximately \$250,-000, equipped with rail connections and is used in connection with the federal barge line service between St. Louis and New Or-leans, which line is destined to make St. Louis a seaport of the first magnitude,

Assessed valuation of property, \$694,161,750; indebtedness, \$17,708,000 with privilege of issuing \$24,000,000 more of bonds; tax rate, \$2.35 per hundred on basis of 70 per cent valuation for residence property and 60 per cent on

New Catholic Cathedral is one of the finest church edifices in the United States. Length, 305 feet; height of main dome, 227 feet.

Railway Exchange Building contains thirty acres of floor space, has thirty-eight elevators. Has the most beautiful residence section of any city in the nation. Over 37 per cent of the

city's inhabitants are home owners. St. Louis Art Museum ranks third among

the art institutions of the nation. St. Louis is the second largest producer of

wire rope.

Is the most historical spot in the nation.

Is the largest hardware market in the world. Is the center of zinc production for the world. All zinc prices are based on the St. Louis market,

The freight traffic of St. Louis for 1918 aggregated 75,000,000 tons.

Gold Production Shows Decline

Gold production for 1918 shows a decided drop from 1917 in the United States; from 1913 to 1917 the production has averaged annually about 4,450,000 ounces. Last year the output amounted to 3,313,373 ounces;

in 1916 it was 4,479,056 and in 1917, 4,051,440 ounces.

MINING HEAVY CONTRIBUTOR TO INCOME TAX TOTAL

Manufacturing corporations contributed 62 per cent of the total income and excess tax on corporations for the year 1917, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The number of taxable returns from such corporations was 58,788, reporting a total gross income of \$40,437,716,898. The deductions were \$34,701,711,263, leaving a total net income of \$5,736,005,635, on which the tax was \$1,326,960,480.

The next highest percentage was from corporations engaged in trade or merchandising which on a total net income of \$1.481,060,780 paid a tax of \$324,847,368, or 15.16 of the total.

Taxes received from other industrial groups were as follows: Agriculture and related industries, \$20,876,565; mining and quarrying, \$212,365,019; construction, \$29,-725,220; transportation and other pubilc utilities, \$127,048,016; personal service corporations, \$10,470,071; financial corporations. \$89,680,061; inactive concerns and concerns whose business was not defined, \$472,951. The total tax on corporations was \$2,142,445,769.

The total number of taxable returns filed was 232,079, showing a total net corporation income of \$10,730,360,211. There were filed by corporations for the year 1917, 119,347 returns showing no net in-come, total deductions exceeding total

gross income by \$629,607,562.

THE MONETARY POSITION OF GOLD

By John Clausen¹

A great man once said, "Necessity opens our eyes to the advantage of fresh principles," and as I see it this is now the position in which, we as other nations, find ourselves. The greatest war the world has ever seen has so altered conditions that methods and cus-toms different from those heretofore known or used must necessarily take the place of the old in order to keep abreast of the new order of things. In reality, a very important issue is presented as to whether the standard of value of the world will in future be gold or become a combination of silver and gold, and if so, what effect such changes would have on the trading powers of nations. It is obvious that if a bi-metallic standard were adopted as media, the question of the value between the metals themselves would become one of vital concern. Then again for the actual needs of people there may be a scarcity of gold circulating as money for trading purposes, or as affecting the position of governments and banks and the availability of that precious metal in proportion to liabilties.

There are many interesting angles from which to view this important subject, but it may be of general benefit to here recount what happened in this country during and after

our Civil War.

As an inevitable result of government policy which had placed upon the banks a burden too heavy for them to carry, the financial institutions in New York and other sections were, during the Civil War, forced to discontinue specie payments, which subsequently about the suspension of the National Treasury. At the beginning of 1862 a bill was intro-duced which had for its purpose the making of government notes legal tender, and although that measure was considered unconstitutional, it became law in February of the same year. The issue of greenbacks payable to bearer, after several amendments of the bill, was authorized up to the maximum of \$400,000,000. When the greenbacks were put out it was expected that they would circulate at par with the gold dollar, containing 23.2 grains of pure metal, but a year after the first Legal Tender Act had been passed paper money had an exchange value equal to only 14.5 grains of gold. Its value rose in August, 1863, to 18.4 grains, but fell in July, 1864, to 9 grains, which appears to have been its lowest point. premium on gold was then such that a dollar in paper money was not worth more than 36 cents in gold coin.

The most striking example of profiteering during that period was the Black Friday Con-

spiracy of September 24, 1869, when a group of speculators bought up large quantities of gold—creating an artificial scarcity—and as a result that commodity could only be obtained from this clique at ruinous terms. This brought about many failures, and to check gambling in gold and reduce the premium on it, the Anti-Gold Law was passed, but as it did not materially bring the premium on gold to a lower level, it was very soon repealed.

In June, 1862, Congress authorized the use of "Postage and other stamps of the United States" as money because of the demand for small currency, notwithstanding the circulation of the so-called "Shinplasters," which were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 25, and

50 cents.

In some of the western states attempts were made to maintain specie payments-after they had in the main been given up eastern states-but California alone had the distinction of remaining on a sound metallic basis during the Civil War. In New York some of the banks felt confident of ability to continue paying cash, but none did-if the records are completewith the exception of the Chemical National Bank. The fact that this bank did not suspend specie payments either in the panic of 1857 or in the general disaster of 1861, and that it continued to redeem it pledges in gold for twelve years after the Government had begun to dishonor the demand notes of the nation is a fact well worth recording. It was not until 1876 that gold again sold at par throughout the United States.

Since that period the more notable event was the panic of 1893, which was followed by a depression throughout the nation, with the result that a large amount of gold was drained from this country to Europe. The Treasury's reserve became so low in November, 1894, that a sale of government bonds was resorted to; in fact, the stock of coin was reduced to such an extent that there were outstanding more gold notes than coin, leaving a part of the certificates represented by bullion in the form of bars. Again, during February, 1895, and also in July of the following year, strong syndicates headed by leading bankers in New York accomplished the difficult task of bolstering up the finances of the United States Government and it was largely due to their activities that the United States remained on a gold basis. The success of these combinations had a far-reaching influence on business

¹ Vice-president, The Chemical National Bank, N. Y.

and as soon as it was seen that the gold obtained from abroad was not going to be lost at once as in previous bond sales, confidence was again revived and the financial position of the United States improved so favorably in the eyes of Europe that it was possible to float large holdings of

American securities abroad.

In August of 1914 Foreign Exchange became demoralized, and to remedy that situation a gold pool was created, when influential banks and bankers throughout the country joined in an agreement to provide mail and telegraphic transfers to Europe in lieu of gold for export which proved a helpful factor in restoring order and confidence.

For several years prior to the declaration of war in Europe the countries of France, Russia, and Germany especially had been engaged in an eager competitive scramble for gold which resulted in the holdings of their great state institutions increasing rapidly. On this account, at the outbreak of hostilities, we found them with what was up to that time the peak

of their gold reserves.

The embargo which was universally adopted clearly demonstrated the desire of every commercial nation to control and retain its supply of gold. As far as the United States was concerned, other than the necessity of obtaining government permission to export gold in coin or bars, its circulation in this country has not been restricted-although the efforts of banks and individuals alike have been directed towards harmoniously cooperating with the Government in concentrating the na-tion's supply with the Federal Reserve Banks.

One of the most curious economic features of the present situation is the strong light which it has thrown on the fact that thing, even when that thing is gold. That it is possible to have too much of a good thing is forcefully demonstrated if we glance at the financial position of the Scandinavian countries where the law has been carried so far as to relieve the government banks of the statutory obligation to buy gold and coin it for all those who bring it in. This naturally prevented other countries dealing with Scandinavia from paying for purchases in gold, and the barter of commodities was the only means open for concluding commercial transactions.

It has lately been said that the world is divided into two classes of countries: those which decline to accept gold and those which refuse to part with it. Sometimes it is asked how anyone can possibly refuse to take gold in payment, but this is explained by the statement that gold in bars or foreign coins is not legal tender anywhere. No person in Scandinavia, for example, could be made to take gold bars or American eagles in reimbursement for goods to meet a required payment in legal tender currency of Den-

mark, Norway, or Sweden.

The issue and circulation of paper credits throughout the leading nations of the world has been proportionately far greater than their holdings of gold and this state of affairs has naturally resulted in infla-tion on an alarming scale. The thought, however, that European nations may possibly repudiate part of their war debts for the sake of reducing the amount of currency outstanding against government bonds or notes is obviously superficial. Finance has become an international, rather than a national question and the monetary history of any country tends to become more and more merged with that of the whole civilized world.

International credit is firmly established on a gold basis and no country has any interest in upsetting the present standard. although it is contended that notwithstanding a great production of new gold it may not necessarily assure universal gold standardism as it would be a mere drop in the bucket of our future needs. If the world's credit, therefore, is to be carried on with gold, every ounce that can possibly be produced will be required as a basic foundation upon which international and na-

tional finance has been reared.

The production of gold is a vitally essential industry which, for obvious reasons, should be promoted to the fullest extent. It is very apparent, however, that with a fixed value for the yellow metal, to-gether with the rapidly increasing cost of material, labor and transportation, this particular industry as now developed is seriously affected and it would seem inevitable that unless some form of government relief is given to the producing mines, many of them will be compelled to discontinue

operations:

In a letter addressed to the Honorable Charles A. Sulser relating to the present conditions concerning the production of gold in Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury clearly voiced the attitude of our Government when he stated, "I fully appreciate that with the rising cost of raw material and labor and with a fixed value for their output, the gold miners are facing difficult conditions. I should be sorry, however, if for this reason there were any relaxations in the effort to produce gold. At no time has this country so much required the largest possible production of gold as at present. . . . In order to place the enormous amount of government bonds required to finance our war expenditures, a large credit structure will inevitably be erected upon our gold reserves, and it is necessary that these reserves-which are the foundation of the structure-shall be maintained on the broadest possible basis."

There are people who argue that if the

Government would agree upon a plan to increase the value of gold from \$20.67 to say \$30 or \$40 a fine ounce, it would make a settlement of obligations possible with only half the metallic requirement otherwise necessary to redeem outstanding paper credits. This course, radical to say the least, would have a disastrous effect upon all credits and especially reflect upon the cost of living which, in all probability, would climb to limits beyond the reach of the average citizen. Increasing the value of gold or giving it a premium does not necessarily give it a higher purchasing power, but, on the other hand, in the final adjustment seriously disrupts the basis of international credit.

When peace is finally restored all the world will be faced with a period of great financial and industrial uncertainty and to pass through it successfully will be a task that will need all the statesmanship civilization can muster. To increase this uncertainty by tampering with the standard of international payment would be an extraordinarily futile means of handling the situation and only make the confu-

sion worse confounded.

The principal nations of the world have adopted gold as the basis of their currency system. The market price for it is everywhere the same and equally certain at the standard price of \$20.67 a fine ounce. It may be an anomaly that economic civilization should depend for means of payment on the supply of a particular metal, but it will take much ingenuity to find a practical substitute for gold and secure for it the popularity and confidence that this precious metal commands. The mere fact that it has been chosen by the most enlightened commercial nations is strong proof that it is the best single commodity for practical use as a standard.

The disproportionate distribution of gold among world nations attracts attention to the study of the part that this metal plays and is to play in future in the world's economic affairs. It is apparent to the careful observer that the pace at which the production of gold increases is not as fast as the rise in value of the world's

wealth.

The vast obligations piled up by the nations, the huge issues of paper currency, the refunding of debts and resumption of specie payments are among the most urgent and difficult problems with which the world is now confronted. This makes it only too apparent that gold is a necessity for the credit and financial unity of nations and it is essential that an adequate foundation of gold be created to uphold that system.

One of the first acts of the British Gov-

ernment after England was plunged into war was to insure that the gold turned out of her mines should be safeguarded, and steps were taken for the deposit of new holdings in Canada, South Africa and Australia to the credit of the Bank of England. This arrangement had many advantages and tended greatly to facilitate the concentration of the metal where it was most needed for the settlement of liabilities, and Great Britain has in this way used her gold unsparingly to meet immediate obligations.

The enormous increase in credits and paper money circulating in every country of the globe is reacting very materially on the present and prospective supply of gold, and it would seem timely to briefly review its relative influence on prices in general, which in normal times zig-zag to meet the demand for and the supply of credit and gold. If, for instance, prices and wages are increased, so far as they are paid in gold, it will require a proportionate amount of money to meet the higher costs. It follows as a matter of course that a larger circulation of money is required to meet the demand. While the quantity of gold available as money is seen to exert an influence in the direction or raising or lowering prices, it would seem equally certain that as international commerce progresses and the system of credit expands, an increased world's supply of gold is a matter of vital importance.

It is true that, in practice, many transactions of buying and selling are set off one against another, but there can never be a system of finance carried on in any country, operating under a gold standard, without a basis of

money somewhere.

The tendency to a further rise in prices is likely to continue for several years; the increase in the cost of living, and the importance of adjusting wages to prices; the increasing obligations of nations extending over long periods; the problem of a universal standard of values; the development of commerce and banking; the growth of population and wealth -are questions which are becoming of increasing importance as time runs on. With the falling off in the production of gold and a material rise in gold prices, a very serious state of affairs is presented which is likely to affect the international economic position of all We are at the dawn of a bigger financial and commercial tomorrow, and while the situation is fraught with a great many difficulties, we must face conditions as they exist and through frank and free discussion arrive at a practical and sound solution. Let us hope that our united efforts will crystallize into a practical plan for the alleviation of the present critical situation, and that in the process of correction we may establish those principles which lie at the base of national progress and human welfare.

A PROPOSED SOLUTION OF THE COMPLEX GOLD PROBLEM

H. N. LAWRIE¹

At the annual convention of the American Bankers Association, the following resolution was adopted unanimously on

October 2, 1919:

Whereas. The gold production of the United States, which declined so rapidly during the war period, has since the signing of the armistice still further declined because of the extreme economic pressure to which the gold-mining industry has been subjected, and

Whereas, Gold is the standard of value and the basis of all credit, and it is vitally important to the financial and commercial life of the nation that the monetary reserve

be protected, now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the American Association, in convention assembled, respectfully requests and urges upon the Gov-ernment of the United States the desirability of maintaining the domestic production of new gold in sufficient volume to satisfy the present anticipated trade requirements for this metal, and asks that steps be taken immediately to that end, and be it further

Resolved. That the secretary of this association be, and hereby is, instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, advising them of its adop-

tion, and be it also further

Resolved, That, considering the great importance of this subject, this convention recommends to the Executive Council that the matter be referred to the Federal Legislative Committee and the Currency Commission for an exhaustive study and such action as may be deemed necessary.

It will be recalled that, on September 27, 1918, the American Bankers Association passed a resolution, urging the Government to take steps to maintain the normal production of gold in the United States. At that time, a war emergency existed and it was anticipated that it would be necessary greatly to expand the credit structure of

the United States.

A year has passed since the armistice was signed, and this same organization adopts a resolution which is far more specific and emphatic with regard to protecting the monetary reserve from depletion by other than monetary uses. It is evident that the bankers have decided that the financial requirements of reconstruction and the reestablishment of international trade on a sound basis make it as necessary now to protect the monetary reserve from unnecessary depletion as it was when the country was under the pressure of war.

The bankers are informed that the mine production of gold in the United States has decreased in the last three years some 33 per cent, and that the economic pressure generally has become more intense during 1919, which will result in a corresponding decline in the output of the metal for this year; they know that the consumption of gold in the arts and for manufacturing purposes will exceed the production of new gold this year and that for next year the production will fail by a wider margin to meet the trade requirements unless something substantial is done to balance the economic equation of the gold-mining industry; they know that unless the production of new gold is sufficient to satisfy manufacturing requirements, there are but two alternatives, namely:

1. That gold now in the monetary reserve, dedicated to monetary use, will be withdrawn for the manufacture of jewelry, etc., and will, therefore, lose its monetary

utility.

2. That sales of gold for manufacturing purposes will have to be curtailed or discontinued, which will threaten the very life of the manufacturer and consumer of

gold.

The bankers realize that neither of these alternatives is desirable, but insist that the monetary reserve be protected from industrial consumption and that the Government take steps to stimulate the production of new gold to completely satisfy all manufacturing requirements. To stimulate the domestic production of gold without alter-ing the monetary unit—a change which for financial and economic reasons cannot be considered-is the problem which now confronts the consumers no less than the producers of gold. This resolution of the American Bankers Association specifically assigns a definite responsibility to this, the third National Gold Conference, which has been called to develop a constructive solution of this most complex and important national problem.

A careful study of the following facts with reference to the present monetary status of gold, the production of new gold, and the consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures, should prove helpful in the formulation of a constructive national policy, which will at one and the same time

¹ Chief, precious and Rare Metals Division, American Mining Congress.

protect the monetary reserve, stimulate the gold production of the United States and thereby insure the consumers of gold a sufficient supply.

THE DECLINE IN UNITED STATES GOLD STOCK AND GOLD RATIO OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

In accordance with the Circulation Statement of the Treasury Department, the general stock of gold coin on July 1, 1919 (including bullion in the Treasury), amounted to \$3,095,077,467, and on October 1, \$2,905,726,555, a net loss to the monetary gold reserve of \$189,350,912, or 6.1 per cent. This indicates how rapidly and to what extent the total monetary gold reserve of the

United States has contracted. The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows hat on June 6, 1919, the total gold reserve was \$766,149,-538, and on October 17, 1919–19 weeks later—it amounted to \$552,495,772, a decrease of approximately 28 per cent. The reserve notes of the New York Reserve Bank in circulation increased about 3 per cent in this same period, while the net deposits declined some 10 per cent. The deposits declined some 10 per cent. legal requirements under the Federal Reserve Act are that 35 per cent of the net deposits and 40 per cent of the Federal Reserve notes in circulation shall be gold. The Federal Reserve Board first sets aside 35 per cent of the deposit liabilities, and the remainder of the reserve gold is then computed in terms of the Federal Reserve notes in circulation. On October 17, the remaining gold reserve, after having satisfied the deposit liabilities, in accordance with the above formula, amounted to but 39.9 per cent of the Federal Reserve notes in circulation, which is below the legal requirement one-tenth of one per cent. This may be attributed to a shrinkage of 28 per cent in the gold reserve and the ex-

CHART 1—TABLE 1.—Gold Imports and Experts of the United States.

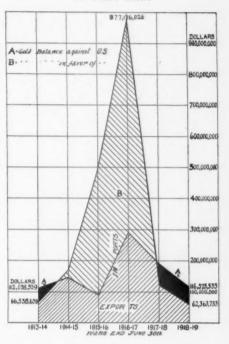


TABLE I-CHART I.—Gold Imports and Exports of the United States
Fiscal Years 1914-19 and the First Quarter, 1919-20

Years ending June 30	Exports	Imports	Gold balance against U.S.	Cold balance in favor U. S.
1913-14	\$112,038,529	\$66,538,659	\$45,499,870	
1914–15 1915–16 1916–17	90,249,548	494,009,301		403,759,753
Total three war years, 1914–17	190,852,224	\$1,642,754,082 124,413,483 62,363,733	\$66,438,741	\$1,114,359,161
Total five years, 1914–19	\$835,822,680 128,913,011	\$1,829,531,298 5,808,612	\$120,650,543 123,104,399	\$993,708,618
Total five years and one quarter	\$964,735,691	\$1,835,339,910	\$243,754,942	\$870,604,219

pansion of reserve notes in circulation by some 3 per cent, while had a decrease of some 10 per cent in net deposits not occurred, the situation would have been still more critical. It is evident that the credit expansion due to increasing the currency in circulation exceeded on October 17 the legal gold reserve minimum for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The decline in the gold ratio of the entire Federal Reserve system has been progressive from week to week for some time past, thereby rapidly and consistently approach-

ing the legal gold reserve limit.

The time, therefore, has arrived when not only the currency in circulation should gradually be contracted, but also the monetary gold reserve should be very cautionsly guarded against depletion by other than monetary uses. While it is beneficial to our international trade to send foreign countries as much gold as good finance will permit, the effect will be correspond-ingly to reduce the gold reserve of the Federal Reserve Bank, upon which net deposits and bank notes in circulation are based. This process is one of healthy financial rehabilitation of the countries with whom we desire to trade and of depletion of our own gold reserve. It is evident that, as the volume of currency is contracted, more gold may safely be spared for export without injury to our domestic financial position.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD

It will be observed from Table 1, Chart 1, that the United States had imported gold in the amount of \$1.114.359.161 in excess of the exports during the three years ending June 30, 1917. Since our entrance into the war, the flow of gold out of the country has been continuously in excess of the amount coming in, so that, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the gold balance against the United States was \$66,438,741; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, \$54,211,802; and for the first quarter of this fiscal year 1919-20 (the months of July, August and September), the amount was \$123,104,399, making a total drain upon our gold resources of \$243,754,942 up to September 30, 1919. The gold balance in favor of the United States on June 30, 1917, amounting to \$1,114,359,161, therefore, had been reduced to \$870,604,219 on September 30, 1919, or about 22 per cent. The black area marked "A" on Chart 1 graphically represents the extent to which we have exported gold in excess of our imports, while the area "B" represents the gold balance in favor of the United States during the period before our entrance into the war.

It is important to note that, since the

It is important to note that, since the embargo on the exportation of gold was removed, we have shipped out of the coun-

try in these last three months of July, August and September, \$1.8,913,011, and have imported but \$5,808,612, recording a net loss of the gold held in the United States of \$123,104,399, of which amount \$50,532,913 was sent to China, Hongkong and British India. Approximately 40 per cent of the entire gold exports from the United States to foreign countries during this period was sent to countries from which the possibility of its return is extremely doubtful. Every effort should be made to limit the gold sent to countries that are known to hoard gold, in order that our monetary gold reserve may be conserved for mone-

tary purposes.

It has just been reported that Colombia and Salvador have passed new currency laws, making United States gold coins legally current as a medium of exchange in those countries. The trade balance with Colombia for 1916, the latest year reported, was against the United States in the amount of some \$12,000,000. It is, therefore, anticipated that our gold coin and bullion will be sent to that country in or-der to liquidate the trade balance which probably will continue in favor of Colombia. This fact is pointed out merely to indicate that many countries are finding it more expedient than ever before to adopt the same monetary vocabulary as has become the financial code of the larger nations of the world. There are other countries now on the silver basis which no doubt will soon find it necessary to adopt the gold standard in order to accommodate themselves to the new era of international trade. These citations foreshadow a larger international monetary use for

DECLINE IN GOLD PRODUCTION

The gold production of the world reached its high point in 1915 at \$469,000,000, and, according to a very recent estimate, production for 1918 amounted to \$374,000,000, a decline of \$95,000,000, or approximately 20 Reports for 1919 from South per cent. Africa and other foreign gold-producing countries indicate that the decline for this year will be still more accelerated. Our chief concern in the gold production of foreign countries lies in the fact that, when the gold production declines, there is less new gold to find its way into the monetary reserves of the countries with whom we are transacting business, and many of whom are in debt. This fact makes it still more important that we should find some constructive means to maintain our normal pre-war gold production, in the hope that by the same means other nations may be able to maintain their normal production during this economic crisis.

In this same period, the mine production

of gold in the United States had declined from \$98,000,000 in 1915 to \$66,000,000 in round numbers, in 1918, or some 33 per cent. On account of the continued increase of commodity prices, the increased inefficiency of labor in 1919, and the anticipated decline in the base metal output of byproduct gold, the mine production of gold for 1919 is estimated at some \$55,000,000. It is generally known that the copper and lead industries of the United States have been operating on about a 65 per cent basis for 1919, which will occasion a decline in the by-product gold output. The shut-ting down of the Homestake mine, which produced in 1918 gold in the amount of, roughly, \$6,000,000, becomes another important item to take into consideration in estimating the gold output for this year.

GOLD CONSUMPTION IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS

It will be observed from Table 2, Chart 2, that from 1908 to 1914, inclusive, the consumption of gold in the arts shows a progressive increase from \$31,476 001 in 1908 to \$45,520,032 in 1914, an increase of \$14,-043,941, or about 44.6 per cent.

In the year 1915, due to the uncertainty as to what responsibilities we would have to assume in the war, and the general business lethargy, the gold consumed in the trades declined some \$18,00,000 to \$37,820,-027.

At the beginning of 1916, gold began to flow rapidly into this country, together with a large volume of war orders, which stimulated the pulse of our entire industry

and made for generally prosperous times. For 1916 and 1917, the gold sold for use in

CHART 2-TABLE 2 .- United States Mine Production of Gold and Gold Furnished for Use in Manufactures and the Arts.

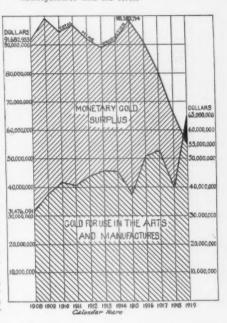


Table 2-Chart 2.-United States Mine Production of Gold and Gold Furnished for Use in Manufactures and the Arts

Calendar Years 1908-1919

Calendar years	Total mine production ¹	Total consumed in arts, etc. ²	Monetary surplus ³
908	\$91,682,953	\$31,476,091	\$60,205,862
909	99,189,947	37,628,769	61, 61,178
1910	94,778,348	41,787,152	52,991,196
911	96,860,352	40,834,292	56,026,060
912	92,310,296	43,977,237	48,333,039
913	89,118,410	45,864,066	43,254,344
914	91,329,443	45,520,032	45,809,411
1915	98,283,714	37,820,027	60,463,687
1916	91,307,630	51,061,187	40,246,443
917	80,624,484	52,915,641	27,708,843
918	66,162,130	40,318,8805	25,843,270
919	55,000,0004	65,000,0004	-10,000,000

Statistics U. S. G. S. 1908-1918.
 Statistics U. S. Mint 1908-1918.
 The remainder of the newly produced gold after satisfying manufacturing requirements.
 Estimated mine production 1919.
 U. S. Mint sales of New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint.
 Estimated consumption in Arts 1919 based on actual sales of Mint to October 24, 1919, and estimated sales made by Superintendent U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., for remainder of year.

manufactures and the arts was \$51,061,187

and \$52,915,641, respectively.

On account of this tremendous increase over 1915 of some 40 per cent for each of those years, our financial authorities suspected that gold was being hoarded, and, in 1918, when the nation was confronted with large and uncertain financial responsibilities, placed an embargo on gold and issued restrictions with reference to allocating gold to the trades. This accounts largely for the low consumption in 1918 of \$40,318,880, a decrease from 1917 of some \$12,500,000, or more than 25 per cent.

The United States Assay Office at New York had sold gold for domestic manufacturing purposes in the sum of \$46,912,895, up to October 24, 1919, and of \$4,589,372 for export for manufacturing purposes. This is the first time that gold has been sold by this office for export manufac-turing purposes, and indicates the precautions which are being taken by foreign countries to protect their reserves from depletion by other than monetary uses. These actual sales made by the superintendent of the New York Assay Office, together with his estimate of sales for the remaining period of the year, total \$61,-702,267. To this total must be added the sales of gold made at the other mints of the United States for use in manufactures and the arts, in order to obtain the conservative estimate of \$65,000,000 for the trade consumption of gold for 1919. This total represents an increase of \$25,000,000 over 1918, or about 62 per cent. The gold coin which was destroyed by a large number of smaller manufacturing jewelers, who could not purchase the minimum amount of \$5,000 worth of gold bars sold by the mint, is not included in this estimate. Ever since 1885, the sum of \$3,500,000 has been allowed by the United States Mint to represent the United States gold coin destroyed for manufacturing purposes. There is little question but that an exact canvass of the situation would show that this amount has been greatly exceeded in recent In the opinion of many familiar with the jewelry business, the estimate of coinage destruction should not be placed at less than 10 per cent of the actual sales, or \$6,500,000 for 1919, while others are inclined to believe that it may far exceed this figure. However that may be, taking the exact sales as a basis for comparison, the gold consumed in manufactures and the arts this year will exceed the mine production of new gold by some \$10,000,000, and, if the destruction of coin be included, This negative in excess of \$15,000,000. monetary surplus, representing the shortage of newly produced gold for 1919 in comparison with the gold consumed in manufactures and the arts, is graphically shown on Chart 2 by the solid black area to the extreme right of the chart.

It is interesting to know some of the reasons for this recent increase in the consumption of gold in the arts.

1. The restrictions under the Embargo Act were removed, which made it possible for the jewelers to obtain an unlimited supply of gold for their use.

2. The trend of the jewelry business has been towards the larger production of machine-made jewelry, which necessitates the use of very much heavier material to work upon.

3. The trade has been unable to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for jewelry and never has the demand been so great for "decorative" dental work.

SEGREGATION OF THE ORIGIN OF GOLD AS A BASIS FOR ESTIMATING FUTURE DECLINES

The average total mine output of gold for the decade 1908-1917 was \$92,457,551, and for 1918, \$66,162,130, a decline of \$26,385,421, or 28.5 per cent. The average total mine output of gold derived exclusively from siliceous ores for the decade 1908-1917 was \$61,189,760, and for 1918, \$41,909,673, a decline of \$19,280,087, or 31.5 per cent. The average total output of gold from the washing of placer gravel for the decade 1908-1917 was \$23,331,756, and for 1918, \$15,-695,637, a decline of \$7,636,119, or 41.9 per cent.

Referring to Chart 3, it will be observed that the total mine output of gold has continuously declined from 1915, while slight increases were recorded in the placer and by-product gold output for 1916 and slight decreases in both of these sources of gold for 1917, showing beyond question that the decline for these two years was due entirely to the depreciated output from siliceous ore operations. This condition may be attributed to the fact that the cost of labor is a larger factor in the production of gold from siliceous ore than it is in the operation of placer deposits, and by-product gold would be produced regardless of the cost, as that is borne by the base metals contained. It is to be noted, however, that the placer output decline for 1918 from the decade average is greater than the decline of the 1918 siliceous ore output from the decade average. It is difficult to account for this in any other way than that labor is very difficult to obtain and that the economic pressure has become so intense as to force the shutting down of placer operations, and that from this time on we may look for a still greater curtailment of output from this source unless relief is provided.

The average total mine output of gold produced as a by-product from base ores

for 1918, \$8,556,820, an increase of \$530,785, or 6.6 per cent. This increase can readily be accounted for by the increased production of base ores during the war period.

Referring again to Chart 3, it will be observed that the production of by-product gold remains fairly constant and does not, as it would be supposed, vary directly with an increase in the production of base metals. This is due to the fact that the large tonnages of extremely low-grade ores which are being worked at the present time, and which have contributed so extensively to increase the base metal output, do not contain but infinitesimal quantities of gold. By-product gold will never greatly influence the total gold production of the United States. It is also shown by Table 3 and the corresponding chart that gold derived from siliceous ores contributed 66.1 per cent; gold produced from the washing of placer gravel, 25.2 per cent; and gold resulting as a by-product from the smelting of the base ores of copper, lead and zinc but 8.7 per cent of the total average mine production of gold for the dec-ade 1908-1917. In 1918, due to the rapid decline in gold output of siliceous ores and from placer gravel, combined with a less rapid decline in the output of by-product gold, we find that siliceous ore gold supplied in that year only 63.3 per cent; placer gravel gold, 23.7 per cent; and byproduct gold, 13.0 per cent of the total mine production.

for the decade 1908-1917 was \$8,026,035, and CHART 3-TABLE 3.—United States Mine Pro-for 1918, \$8,556,820, an increase of \$530,785. duction of Gold in Dollars segregated as to Origin.

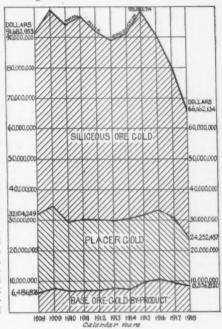


TABLE 3-CHART 3.—United States Mine Production of Gold in Dollars1 Segregated as to Origin Calendar Years 1908-18

	Cui	CHAMI A CONT.	1700 1	0			
Calendar year	Total mine output	Siliceous ore output	Per cent of total	Placer output	Per cent of total	Base ore by-product gold	Per cent of total
1909 1910 1911 1911 1912 1913 1914	99,189,947 94,778,348 96,860,352 92,310,296 89,118,410 91,329,443 98,283,714 91,307,630	64,341,781 65,313,092 66,369,199 62,111,916 59,222,751 60,793,236 66,404,089 57,799,310	65.0 64.9 68.9 68.5 67.3 66.4 66.6 67.6 63.3 62.0	25,617,373 27,036,705 22,515,889 23,415,168 23,019,633 22,238,424 23,109,683 22,272,501 22,881,663 21,210,587	28.0 27.2 23.8 24.2 24.9 25.0 25.3 22.6 25.1 26.3	6,486,876 7,811,461 6,949,367 7,075,985 7,178,747 7,657,235 7,426,524 9,607,124 10,616,657 9,450,379	7.9 7.3 7.8 8.6 8.1 9.8 11.6
Average 1908–1917	92,547,551	61,189,760	66.1	23,331,756	25.2	8,026,035	8.7
1918	66,162,130	41,909,673	63.3	15,695,637	23.7	8,556,820	13.0
Per cent decrease 1918 from decade average		Minus 31.5%		Minus 41.9%		Plus 6.6%	

U. S. G. S. Statistics.

¹ Excludes Philippines and Porto Rico.

The year 1916 records the high point in the production of by-product gold at some \$10,600,000, which coincides with a record production of copper in that year. The corresponding production in 1918 was about \$3 500,000, a decrease of \$2,100,000, or approximately 20 per cent. In 1919, there has been a decline in the base metal output, and undoubtedly this will be reflected in a reduction of the output of by-product gold for this year. It is safe to assume that \$10,000,000 will be in excess of the byproduct gold production for many years to come, and that this would become the maximum of the gold output of the United States in the event that mining operations dependent upon gold as the chief source of value were forced to shut down.

Upon these facts and conclusions, and with the more intimate knowledge of the curtailment of tonnage and the shutting down of properties during 1919, is based the estimate of \$55,000,000 as the probable mine production of gold for the United States for this year. Assuming that no relief is given the industry and that the same economic pressure is continuous for next year, with the labor situation still unsettled and its consequent inefficiency, it is estimated that the gold production for 1920 will probably not exceed \$40,000,000. composed of a probably excessive estimate for by-product gold of \$10,000,000, together with an output from siliceous ore and placer gravel of \$30,000,000.

It is evident that the conditions which produced the economic pressure which has forced and will continue to force a decline in the gold output, will on the other hand be in favor of an expansion in the jewelry trade and the volume of gold consumed therein, and that, therefore, under the same economic conditions continuing through 1920, the consumption of gold in continuing the arts probably will be more rather than less than that of 1919, \$65,000,000. It is evident that there will be a shortage of newly produced gold to satisfy the manufacturing and trade requirements of about \$10,000,000 for 1919 and about \$25,000,000 for 1920. If the same economic conditions prevail in 1921, the margin of deficiency will be still greater. To this extent, therefore, we may anticipate that, without any relief, the monetary reserve would be withdrawn for manufacturing and industrial purposes, in the above stated amounts. Should the sales to the trade be limited to the production of new gold, as will certainly be made effective unless immediate and constructive relief is provided to increase the production of gold, the trades will be unable to satisfy their full requirements for those years.

BONUS AND EXCISE

A PROPOSED BILL TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXCISE UPON THE COMMODITY GOLD AND A BONUS TO THE PRODUCERS OF NEWLY MINED GOLD

Tentative Preamble of the Bill

In order to protect the monetary gold reserve of the United States, by maintaining the normal production of gold within the United States and its possessions, there shall be paid to every person producing gold from the mines within the United States and its possessions, under the terms and conditions and in the manner hereinafter set forth, \$10 per fine ounce of such gold so mined, and said payments are to be made out of funds as herein provided by an excise on the use, manufacture or sale of gold in the United States for other than coinage or monetary purposes, and from other funds in the Treasury not required for specified purposes.

While the general nature of the proposal for bonus and excise is set forth in the tentative preamble above, it will be necessary for the conference to discuss the many provisions which must be clearly presented in detail in the remainder of the bill. Following are some of the essential points which are suggested for consideration:

1. Amount of Bonus and Excise .- An excise of 50 cents per pennyweight of fine gold upon all gold used for other than coinage and monetary purposes would be equal to \$10 per fine gold ounce of newly produced gold. Based upon the estimated production of new gold and the consumption of gold in the trades for 1919, the total bonus to be paid the producers would be one-half of \$55,000,000, or \$27,500,000; while the total excise income would be one-half of \$65,-000,000 or \$2,500,000, leaving a balance in favor of income of \$5,000,000. Inasmuch, however, as there is considerable foreign jewelry sold in the United States, the excise income would be swollen to the ex-tent of that volume of sales, so that the total excise income would be large enough to allow for a considerable expansion over the estimated production for 1919, and the Government would not be called upon to pay the bonus from funds other than those directly derived from the excise on the use, manufacture or sale of gold for other than coinage or monetary purposes. It has been stated by gold producers that a bonus of \$10 per ounce will be no more than sufficient to insure the production of gold to satisfy the anticipated trade requirements under present economic conditions.

2. Duration of Bonus and Excise.—During the war, when the bonus measure was being considered, the minimum time period for which the relief should be granted was expressed by the producers as being five years. It is certain that a period of less

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Mining Congress in New York December 10, 1918, it was unanimously decided that the work of The Congress should be enlarged to meet existing conditions.

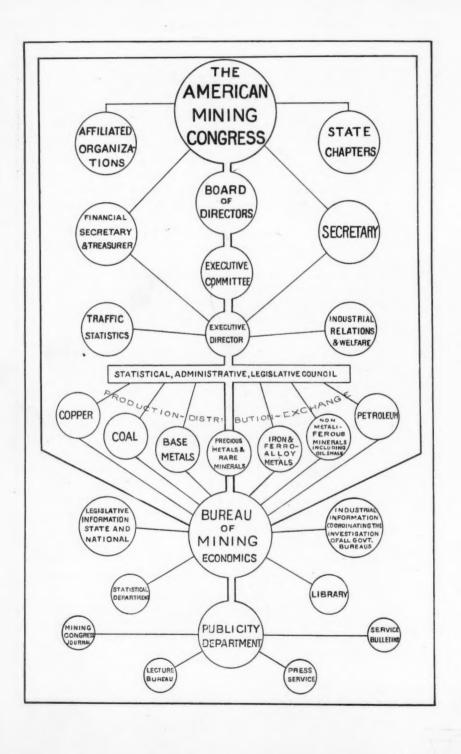
The plan for this enlargement was worked out in detail, and a chart made up showing the scope of work and the lines through which it should move. This plan was presented as an ideal toward which the Organization should work, enlarging its activities and its personnel as the financial support from the members justified. Divisions, as outlined, were to be created for legislative and administrative contact on the different vital divisions of the work. The State Organizations were to be woven into the fabric of the whole Organization by a close, direct contact through the Secretary, in addition to their independent activities in all matters of local interest.

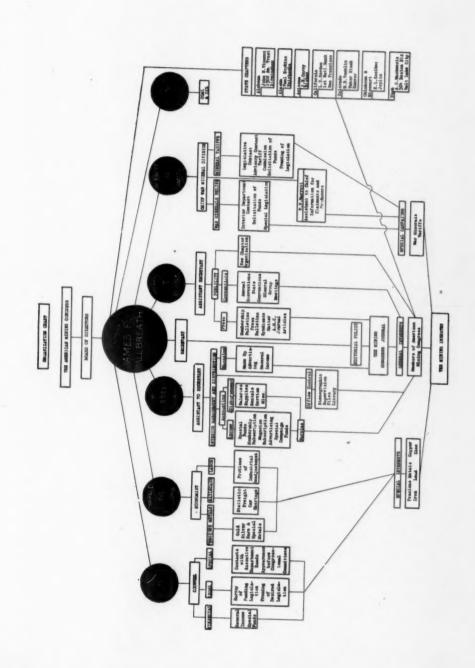
A comparison showing how much of this important work as originally planned has been accomplished is now to be shown.

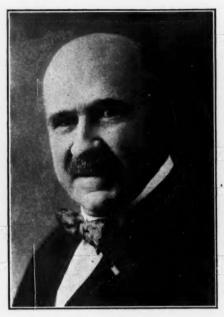
Less than a year ago when this elaborate plan for enlarging the scope of The American Mining Congress was laid it was not hoped that so much could be accomplished as has been in this short time.

On the accompanying two pages, this plan, as formulated at the Annual Meeting in New York December 10, 1918 is shown. Opposite is shown the organization chart of the active working Organization of The American Mining Congress as it is November 1, 1919. With its motive force originating in the national body of The American Mining Congress, through its Board of Directors, and its results terminating in benefits to the entire mining industry, this chart has been so arranged as to show each person responsible for particular phases of the work, and the duties with which he is charged.

It is hoped that the entire membership of the Organization will be interested in the results as shown by these detailed charts, and particularly, in the substantial progress that has been made toward the completed plan of the enlarged Organization.



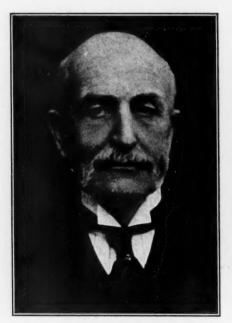




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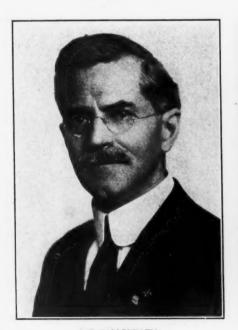
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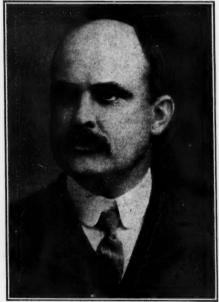
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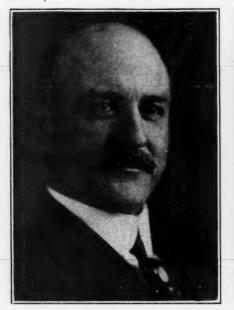
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PAUL WOOTON
News Editor, Mining Congress Journal



E. R. COOMBES
Assistant to Secretary
and Business Manager, Mining Congress Journal

than five years would not be a satisfactory basis upon which to invest large sums of money in the development of new ore reserves. Hence it seems reasonable that five years should be the time period for which the original bonus and excise shall be in effect. It may well be stated that on and after five years from the date of passage, the bonus and excise will be adjusted in accordance with the rise or fall in commodity prices as compared with the average for the five-year period; this readjustment of bonus and excise to be made each year and until such time as the bonus and excise can be abandoned on account of the restoration of a price level which will satisfactorily maintain the normal production of new gold to meet all in-dustrial requirements of the arts and trades. 3. Agency of Bonus Payment.—The Treas-

ury Department probably would be the best agency to be stipulated for the payment of the bonus to the producer of

newly mined gold.

4. Manner of Bonus Payment.-Upon the presentation to the Treasury Department of a statement from the United States Mint, verifying the number of ounces of newly mined gold, and upon the presentation of a statement from some unbiased agency (such as the United States Bureau of Mines), verifying that the gold was actually produced as a result of mining and milling, or smelting, ore, or washing placer gravel, payment of the bonus of \$10 per ounce shall be made to the producer thereof. It is certain that the point will be raised as to the verification of production on the assumption that many producers will attempt to pad their bullion by the introduction of old gold, and it, therefore, becomes necessary to specify some independent agency to serve as a check with reference to the origin of the gold produced. A severe penalty will have to be provided for persons convicted of salting newly produced gold bullion with old gold. This procedure will reduce the possibility of fraud to the minimum, and at the same time insure justice to the producer.

5. Agency of Excise Collection.—The Internal Revenue Department probably would be the best agency to be stipulated in the bill for collection of the excise. The manner in which the excise will be collected will have to be worked out in detail. Probably a die stamped by the collector upon the jewelry after the excise has been paid would be a sufficient safeguard. A penalty will have to be provided for persons who do not conform to the excise

provisions of the law.

COMMENTS ON THE BONUS AND EXCISE BILL

This method of attack is the most direct

and provides the most certain and rapid protection for the monetary reserve, increasing the production of new gold to satisfy the present anticipated trade re-quirements. A very important point is that it removes the entire subject from monetary entanglements and considerations, since it deals directly with gold as a commodity. Another point in favor of this bill is that the consumer of gold in the arts and trades will be given the opportunity to pay what he should be paying to maintain the industry on a basis to satisfy his own requirements. There should be no objection made by the consumer of gold, as consumers of all other raw materials have been forced to pay in many cases even greater amounts of increase than that specified in this bill.

An important advantage of this proposed bill is that it imposes no unfair burden upon the domestic gold manufacturer, since the foreign manufacturer will have to pay the same excise upon his finished product. It also is uniform in its application to all manufacturers within the trade—

the small and the big alike.

In the operation of this bill, it makes no difference whence the gold comes as a basis for manufacture—whether it be from a foreign or domestic source, or whether it be derived from coin or old jewelry. Attention may well be called to the fact that, if the excise were placed on the bullion sold by the mint to the trades, or a certificate of sale issued to the buyers of gold at \$10 per ounce, in addition to the monetary price, there would immediately spring up a speculative market in old gold, and coins would be destroyed wholesale. The provisions of this bill obviate these

objections. The jewelry trade, by installing machinery requiring heavier material to work upon, has, therefore, found it cheaper to substitute gold for labor. Many of the gold producers have found that it has cost more to produce gold than they can obtain for it. These two statements confirm the same fact, but the jeweler probably could not afford to substitute gold for labor so freely if he paid the present cost of its production. This condition is providing a profit to the manufacturer of gold to which he is not legitimately entitled, while the producer of gold sustains a cor-responding loss which he cannot continue to bear. In the interests of manufacturer and producer alike, the two sides of this equation must be equalized. It seems only just that the manufacturers and other consumers of gold should pay the cost of production for their raw material, while the producers of gold must receive a sufficient price in order to continue production.

WAR MINERAL TARIFFS

By HERBERT WILSON SMITH

The policy of this organization toward tariff problems is well known. The American Mining Congress is not a political organization. It tayors neither free trade

nor a protective tariff.

But when the needs of this country for certain mineral products are made so woefully apparent, as they were during the world war, this organization must adopt a policy that will permit the American miner to fill these needs from our abundant reserves of natural resources. An urgent appeal to produce would get no answer, since our last war minerals experiment. It would fall on ears too deafened by disastrous losses. These mineral industries must not die. They must have a form of protection that will make them and the nation independent. A plan must be adopted that will put the miner of war minerals on a permanent, self-sustaining basis and on a competitive level with cheap foreign labor, and put him in position to buy his supplies and equipment in our present protected market.

The miner takes the raw earth, and from it produces a mineral and an article of commerce. This, to the miner, is his finished product. It may be the raw material for many other enterprises, just as, in turn, the finished product of these other enterprises becomes the raw material of still further advanced stages of manufacture. The logical solution for this problem of the miners is a tariff which will protect him, and in protecting the miner, a tariff is being levied to protect his finished

product.

So this question of tariff on raw materials in the form of natural resources of a diminishing character is not, after all, the revolutionary policy it might at first appear to be. It is the protection of the finished products of an industry that is more vital to the needs of this country in time of war than any other one factor. It is not the purpose of this legislation to protect any mineral industry which will not, by means of that very protection, be in position to be self-sustaining within a very few years. The development of these little explored ore reserves, and the installation of methods to be made possible on a permanent production basis, will introduce such economies that the tariff asked for in every case can be gradually removed, and the production in this country ultimately get on such a basis of internal competition that the resulting price to the consumer will be lowered.

The three questions which arise in seeking a justification for any tariff on war

minerals are these:

1. The extent of our reserves.

2. The difference in labor cost between this country and competitive countries.3. The effect on associated industries.

The estimates of ore reserves, which must form the basis for our calculations, come, in part, from the most accurate official source that we have at our command—the Geological Survey. The work of the survey is accurate, but conservative. In tabulations of actual production, in both existing and past conditions, its statistics must be unquestioned, but, in estimating ore reserves, two things must be taken into account: First, the method of securing these statistics, and, second, the constantly increasing reserves opened up by explora-

tion and development.

Known districts of production are examined by the engineers of the survey and estimates made, but the vast undeveloped regions which are waiting for the hardy prospector and adventurous miner are not considered. There is no question but that, in 1900, the Geological Survey would have told us that there were not 100 tons of tungsten ore in the United States-yet this country has shown that it is capable of producing annually over 4,000 tons. can all remember when northern Michigan and the Montana district were considered the country's only sources of copper in large commercial quantities. The statistics which have been compiled on every mineral have shown, conclusively, that the known reserves have increased, in each case, more rapidly than the depletion.

The idea of conservation of natural resources has a distinct popular appeal, particularly effective in the more crowded, settled eastern districts, where people could have no conception of the enormous amount of development which is necessary in our western states, and in all parts of our country where natural resources are abundant, to bring prosperity to these new

countries.

The feeling that we were depleting our resources faster than we were justified became widespread. Every person who proposed conservation of any character was hailed as a prophet. We find these ultraconservationists suggesting that, with such tariff protection, the supply of these resources will rapidly be depleted. They would, in short, have us set on our eggs until they are addled. It is a well-known principle of economics that, as the demand for a particular article increases, and the price advances, articles in substitution for it come into use, which are oftentimes superior in their properties to the original article of commerce. This is equally true of mineral resouces. Within the last few

years, we have witnessed the increasing use of dolmite for refractory purposes when other refractories were temporarily scarce. In the early days of the human race, it is more than possible that prehistoric races wondered what they would do when all the water in the Dead Sea dried up.

Statements based on the theory that the development of such industry means depletion of these resources to an extent which becomes alarming, have been made. Extreme conservationists are likely to take the stand that all such mineral deposits should lie undeveloped until the urgent necessity for their use in the time of emergency arises. Guy C. Riddell, engineer and metallurgist, of the Tariff Commission.

sums up the absurdity of this in a state-

"This is simply the conservation of inertia. That an entirely undeveloped natural resource in the time of a national emergency is as useless as an entirely depleted one is evident, and between the two we must find a medium."

A consistent use of our natural resources and the development of metallurgical practice springing out of this use is the only

true way to industrial progress.

The protection of American labor, by tariff, is a recognized principle of the industrial development of this country, and we are applying it to the mineral industry. All labor costs abroad are unquestionably lower than our own. There is not an instance of foreign mineral production where the labor cost is not far below a living wage scale for American labor. From the coolie of China and Burma, the convict of New Caledonia, and the peon of Brazil, the American working man must be protected, and the only way in which his wage scale can be protected is by protecting the industry in which he works.

It has been feared by producers of war minerals, who want this form of protection for their industry, that stages of manufacture, which use these war minerals in their manufacturing processes, would object to such protection. These fears have been justified, but, while the strength of this opposition and its significance should not be underestimated, at the same time, the position that these industries take is inconsistent. This inconsistency has been recognized, and it is doubtful if the selfish interests of one branch of industry will be finally permitted to weigh against true national protection. Mr. Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in the hearings on graphite, September 27, when the protection for this industry was vigorously opposed by the interests manufacturing graphite, said: "I have little patience with any branch of an industry which has built up its prosperity

through a protective tariff, and which is now enjoying that protection, when it comes before this body to protest against a similar protection being accorded to another branch of the same industry, which

will perish without it."

The mining industry as a whole and the producers of war minerals in particular, are interested mainly in results. discussion of questions of this kind, it is natural for the people who are trying to achieve these results to discuss rather the problems which must be solved before the results can be achieved. The economic problems arising from a tariff issue, which steps the principle of protection one further stage lower down in the process of production and manufacture, brings up many intricate economic issues-issues which must be solved in justice and equity to all interests involved. In this discussion, these problems have been mentioned not to show the difficulties which are in our way, but to show the constructive work we must do to achieve what we want.

The concrete results of the tariff fight so far are substantial and encouraging. Bills providing tariff protection for thirteen war minerals have been introduced. Of these, tungsten, magnesite and zinc have already passed the House, and are now before the Senate Finance Committee. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has held hearings on graphite and potash, both of which industries made splendid showings and received distinctly encouraging expressions of opinion from this committee. Neither of these bills has yet been reported to the House. A complete digest of the action and present status of each of these war mineral tariff bills appears in the legislative status sheets of this num-

ber of the journal.

A great deal of capital has been made by the opponents to this necessary legisla-tion of the quoted statement of Senator Penrose, in which he was said to refer to such bills as "popgun legislation." The facts are that a statement of the Senator, which was intended to show the grave importance of questions of international politics which are pending before the Senate, and the serious consideration which must be given these problems first, was so purposely misconstrued and misquoted as to make his attitude appear to be distinctly and permanently opposed to these vital measures. This in no way reflects the real attitude of the leader of the Senate Finance Committee, nor the spirit in which he is approaching our internal problems. Senator Penrose recognizes the vital issues at stake in the protection of war industries.

These questions of tariff on war minerals are not political issues—they are not restricted legislation to benefit certain districts. They constitute protection in its truest form—actual national integrity built up through becoming self-sustaining in our vital, war-essential industries. The whole history of the war minerals situation is enough to show even the casual reader that no mining operator could be induced to enter mineral production for war purposes again during a period of emergency. He must have instead an opportunity to build up his business on a substantial, permanent basis through protection.

Congressman Longworth struck the keynote of the attitude that the country is ultimately to take toward the protection of war minerals in the hearing on magnesite before the Ways and Means Committee, when certain American companies, owning deposits of magnesite in Austria, were protesting against this tariff because of the effect it would have on their business. Mr. Longworth said as between two American interests equally able to produce the same thing, the industry which can supply this country, both in times of war and in times of peace, should be protected as against the industry which can only supply us in times of peace.

And when the time comes that this country needs its war mineral industries, operating to their highest capacity, neither statistics, theories nor promises will avail us anything. We must have established production. The only way we can have it is to have these industries permanent, and the only way they can begin to be permanent is to have the protection of a tariff.

UTAH CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

By A. G. MACKENZIE

The Utah Chapter's chief activities in 1919 have been to assist in meeting the problems which confronted the industry in Utah immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

These problems were many and pressing. Market conditions have been bad and operating costs have remained at high levels. Several important producers have been idle for a considerable portion of the year and others have curtailed operations heavily.

Wages were reduced slightly in February. This action was followed by an iniquiry into local mining and living costs, which brought only slight relief and disclosed that conditions could probably not be materially or permanently relieved through local action. The war-time wage scale was restored in July and is still in effect.

Despite the favorable silver market,

Despite the favorable silver market, which enabled many properties to continue operations profitably, the total production has fallen off greatly. Dividends for the first nine months of the year show a decrease of 44.6 per cent as compared

with the same period of 1918, and the comparison will probably hold good for the entire year.

The mines of the state are in good shape to take advantage of improvement in metal markets. Most of the companies have done development and repair work that had to be more or less neglected during the war, and have put their properties in good physical shape for future operations. Important new ore bodies have been disclosed in some of the well-known mines, and several other properties are expected to enter the list of regular shippers in the next few months.

There was only one labor distrubance of consequences, a strike instigated by the L. W. W. at Park City. The Park City operators resolutely refused to recognize or confer with the I. W. W. element or its leaders and closed down all properties in the camp on May 6. Persistent efforts of the I. W. W. leaders to extend the disturbance to other camps failed. The better elements among the Park City miners took control of the situation finally and declared the strike off on June 21. Operations were resumed immediately and have been continuous ever since.

The Chapter assisted local claimants under the War Minerals Relief Act to prepare their cases for presentation and continued its practice of conveying useful information to its members through circulars and meetings.

Vermont Talc Production Increases

The talc and soapstone deposits of Vermont have been worked more or less continuously for nearly 100 years, but all of the early efforts seem to have been directed toward the production of slabs for foot-warmers and other similar uses. Although soapstone of good quality occurs at several places, much of the material first utilized was really talc and was not massive enough to be cut successfully. The grinding to talc in Vermont seems to have commenced in about 1902 and has shown continuous growth since that time. Statistics compiled by the Geological Survey in Mineral Resources of the United States show that the production of talc in Vermont has increased from 8,978 short tons valued at \$65,525 in 1905 to 93,960 short tons valued at \$625,150 in 1917. Until 1917 New York was the leading producer in both tonnage and value, with Vermont second, but in 1917 Vermont took the lead in tonnage produced, although not in value, with a production of over 47 per cent of the total tonnage produced in the United States and over 35 per cent of the world's production. This increase in production will probably be continued, though possibly at a decreased rate, for the reserves of talc in Vermont are large.

THE CHROMITE INDUSTRY

By E. A. DICKEY

Secretary of the Pacific Coast Chrome Producers Association

Before the war, practically all of the chromite consumed in the United States—some 150,000 tons annually—was imported from foreign countries, and principally from New Caledonia, an island east of Australia, and Rhodesia, a province of Africa. Deposits of a marketable grade of chromite in the United States have been known for some years. Such deposits had been discovered in the serpentine belts of California and Oregon. Serpentine is one of the latest eruptive rocks and is intimately associated geologically with many of the



E. A. DICKEY
Secretary, Pacific Coast Chrome Producers' Association

most productive gold veins in northern California and southern Oregon. The prospector, since the gold rush in the fifties, has been combing these serpentine areas to discover gold quartz veins, and quite naturally could not have escaped also discovering many of the high-grade chrome deposits which outcrop on the surface. Many of these deposits were remotely situated from railroad transportation; other deposits were too low grade to compete with foreign-produced ore without pre-liminary concentration; and even where

favorably located, the best deposits could not have been mined and their product marketed on account of the cheap labor conditions prevailing in these foreign countries—in fact, most of the labor in New Caledonia and Rhodesia is slave labor.

In the absence of a protective tariff, all of these conditions combined to prohibit the development of a domestic chromite industry until the commencement of the war, when the inability of the Government, for lack of ship tonnage, to carry the ore from these foreign countries forced it to appeal to the American prospector and miner to fill its requirements. The pa-triotic response of these men, who not only discovered mines and located concentrating plants to produce the ore necessary to completely satisfy the domestic requirements, but also built the trails and roads which enabled the ore to be hauled in some instances as far as 40 miles to the railroad, is something we may well be proud of. And this result was achieved within a few months, which shows not only the completeness, but also the spontaneity of their response to the Govern-ment's appeal. What citizen would not have come to the rescue of his country in so great a crisis, when it was officially presented that a ship could carry 3 tons of supplies to our boys at the front, while the same ship could bring but one ton of chromite from New Caledonia or Rhodesia.

So general and successful was the response of the prospectors all over the nation that other important deposits of merchantable ore were opened up in Wyoming and Alaska. Upon tidewater in southeastern Alaska, a concentrating plant was erected with a capacity of 35 tons of high-grade concentrates per day, while other extensive development disclosed large tonnages of high-grade ore in place. During the fall of 1917 and the summer of 1918, about twenty concentrating plants were erected in California alone and several in Oregon, in connection with the operation of lower-grade chromite deposits. The concentrating process as applied to chromite is the very simple gravity water method. A high degree of concentrating efficiency is secured because of the heavy weight of the grains of chromite as compared to the usually light density of the gangue.

Under the pressure of war emergencies, the chromite industry had, therefore, gained an excellent foothold as a growing industry of the United States, until the armistice was signed and ship bottoms were available to bring in the slave-mined

ore of these foreign countries. This abrupt break in the market occurred at a time when extensive tonnages of merchantable ore had already been mined and were ready to ship; since then the entire domestic

industry has been shut down.

Such is the position of the chromite industry, from which condition it will not emerge unless a tariff is allowed sufficient to offset the inequalities of slave labor of these foreign countries and our own free labor. It is a matter of negligible concern to the public at large as to whether these original producers of chromite are allowed to continue operations or not, unless it can be shown that it is in the broad public interest. History records the fact that this country was at a great disadvantage because we had relied upon foreign sources of production for chromite and had not developed our own natural resources. Are we now to allow history to repeat itself, for who can predict when the necessity may again arise that we should have a large volume of domestic production on hand and ready for use? It is evident that these long-water hauls from New Caledonia and Rhodesia are subject to serious strategic danger from naval blockade

That chromite is indispensable to the conduct of war is emphasized by the important manner in which it enters the manufacture of war products. For instance, chromite brick, or the raw ore, is made into linings for steel furnaces, which have an annual output of some 36,000,000 tons of steel. On account of the heatresistant qualities of chromite linings, the furnace output of steel is greater than when any other substitute is used. This means that, under the pressure of war output, there is no satisfactory substitute, and that, in the development of our domestic industry during peace conditions, nothing but the most efficient materials

would be economically used.

Another important use of chromite is in the manufacture of ferro-chrome, a product which, added in small quantities to steel, produces an alloy very much harder and therefore more useful for many special purposes. Leather is a very important product in the manufacture of shoes and harness used in the carrying on of war, and it must be properly tanned. In order to accomplish this result, there is no substitute for potassium bichromate. This chemical is produced synthetically by using the chromic oxide which is derived from the mineral chromite. It is more commonly known that from chromite is produced the chrome color used in the manufacture of paints and dies. These, of course, were used extensively in combinations to produce the desirable camou-

flage to protect our gun and ammunition positions from enemy detection.

After reviewing these many war uses of chromite, it will also be discovered that these same uses coincide with the demands of our peace-time industry and domestic requirements for steel and leather, dies and paints. In other words, the domestic market for chromite since the cessation of hostilities will be as great, if not greater, due to the expansion of the automobile industry, which absorbs many of the finished products into which chromite enters as a

fundamental element.

In the light of all these facts, it would seem advisable as a matter of national importance to consider very carefully plac-ing a tariff upon chromite and its finished products, such as will insure the normal development of a domestic industry. It would be desirable that such a tariff should not be so high as to exclude some of the high-grade ore from foreign countries, in which event the tariff would then become a source of revenue. On the other hand, such a tariff would have to be high enough to permit the development of our ore deposits, so as to make it attractive to the capital invested and to insure the interest also of metallurgists in perfecting concentrating systems by which the most satisfactory results may be obtained. American inventive genius has, in the past, been accountable for a large part of our entire industrial expansion. It may safely be predicted, therefore, that with this assistance for a brief number of years, our domestic chromite industry would have reached the point where it could, by virtue of the improvements made in mining and metallurgical treatment, compete even with the slave labor of these foreign countries. At such a time, the tariff might well be repealed and the industry, now in its infant stage, set upon its way to take care of itself and become a ready asset of war and meanwhile an asset of peace and national prosperity.

Denmark Furnishes Ships for Coal

As a result of a statement by the Shipping Board's Division of Operations, in which it was shown that Europe, despite its dire need for coal, was diverting its own tonnage to the more profitable trade routes, leaving to America the job of carrying the less profitable coal cargoes to Europe, the Danish Legation announced that sixteen steamships, aggregating 61,000 tons, are to be immediately placed in the coal trade and will carry coal from this country to Denmark.

This prompt response of Denmark has been very gratifying to the Shipping Board, as the assignment of this large fleet will greatly aid the board in caring for Euro-

pean fuel needs.

GRAPHITE

By A. B. CONKLIN

Graphite belongs to the mineral family and until recently has been practically unknown to the average person. Its importance, however, as a war necessity has recently given it gerater publicity in the United States. It is a carbon product, sometimes called plumbago or black lead.



A. B. CONKLIN

Chairman Graphite Section, Alabama Chapter,
American Mining Congress

There are several varieties of graphite which can be classified under three different heads, crystalline flake, a flaky formation; crystalline vein, of a fibrous nature; and the amorphous, a powdered or very fine grained variety. The values of graphite are usually determined by its carbon contents and structure.

Its uses are the manufacture of crucibles, foundry facings, lubricants, lead pencils, paint, stove polish and various other minor uses. Their ranking importance are in about the order as listed, crucibles requiring about 45 per cent of the total consumption.

Up until recent years the world's greatest known supply of graphite was in Austria and Ceylon. A large part of the Austrian product was of the amorphous variety, which left with England the control, through Ceylon, of all the better crucible grades. Recent war emergencies have caused to be developed graphite resources heretofore unknown to the average mineralogist. The graphite resources of the United States were rapidly developed, as was the case in all other "key" war necessities, as soon as the Government's influence was extended in the effort to establish our independence in them, Rapid strides had been made up until 1918, and with the serious condition of our shipping at that time the government authorities undertook more positive measures to protect our needs of the war minerals. Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the Interior Department, expressed the position of the Administration on graphite when he appeared before the Mines and Mining Commit-tee of the House in the interest of the War Minerals and Metals bill hearings on March 25 last year. He said:

"There are minerals of many kinds that are in small deposits that are needed in small quantities that we import—some of them not in such small quantities, either—such as graphite. That we have in the southwest; that we now bring from India. Why should we not develop our own graphite. And what are we asking, gentlemen? We are asking simply that you place in the hands of some person the ability to say to a man, 'If you have got something that the United States wan's we will give you assurance that your industry will be so stabilized during this war that you will be able to get your money back.'"

The result of the Administration's influence in this measure was the final passage, on October 5 last year, of H. R. 11259. This bill appropriated \$50,000,000 as a revolving fund to purchase and resell, for the purpose of stabilizing the market, forty-two of the so-called "war minerals," which included graphite. As soon as this government influence for stimulating our graphite production became known, new life and effort were again evidenced as a result of such a powerful force. What ordinarily would have been considered unwise expenditures in experimental development were made to offset the undreamed-of advance in labor and other production costs and to increase the output as near to the maximum capacity as possible.

The patriotic zeal prevailing in the southern graphite districts was a wonderful tribute to the cirizenship of a reunited country. The Government's strong arm claimed all for draft without any exceptions for preferential vocation. The ranks of our labor, constantly being broken by these calls, were cheerfully refilled, but at great expense. Liberty loans were supported universally. The great sacrifices occasioned by the war were loyally assumed, many

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times causing denials and hardships that cannot be realized by those not acquainted with

the social conditions of that district.

The response of those from all sections of the United States who contributed to the graphite development was proof of their patriotic intentions, but through failure on the part of the Government to afford the promised market, the investments have proven most unfortunte to hundreds who accepted the Washington inducements in good faith.

Production capacities were increased from negligible amounts to fully one-half our normal requirements, and the possibility of increasing our production to meet all our needs was clearly proven, thus realizing, in graphite, the Washington slogan of "our indeepndence

in this war neecssity."

At the time the war started the methods of refining graphite in this country were crude, and many experiments and changes have been made to increase the amount recovered and to improve the grade of the finished product. It is not difficult now to attain a very high grade of refinement; in fact, the grade our domestic producers furnish now for crucible manufacture will average higher in carbon content than the average grade of the imported material.

The Government's activities in the inetrest of higher standards of refinement and more uniformity of grade met with hearty approval from the producers, who have, through their association, established specifications for their members which required methods of sampling in small parcels, that assured standards of uniformity impossible to secure in the haphazard methods formally employed by the small num-

ber of producers before the war.

The keen discernment of the English statesmen in controlling the higher grades of crucible graphite was fully appreciated, in the early stages of the war, when we were dependent upon them for graphite. They placed restrictions upon our manufacturers of graphite products that prevented them from exporting out of the United States without first obtaining English consent, even if domestic graphite were used in the articles to be exported. This same control has been again secured by the English even after the extensive deposits were discovered in Madagascar. The Madagascar product being of a flaky formation, similar to our domestic graphite, required changes of practice with the crucible makers of England. who adopted it in place of the fibrous grade they had previously used from Cevlon, and they have, through the Morgan Crucible Interests of London, secured concessions from the French government on the Island of Madagascar that leaves them still in control of this vital commodity.

The results in government research work with our domestic clays and graphite for crucible manufacture have developed possibilities of superior crucibles where our domestic clays and graphite are used exclusively than were formerly obtained with the Ceylon

graphite and the German clay.

The history of the magic development of our graphite resources, as with most all other war minerals, is indelibly impressed upon the minds of those who contributed to it. Their hopes were given a shock by the effects immediately following the signing of the armistice, but when the mineral bill was announced as non-operative through the failure to appoint an administrator before the armistice was signed, by the action of the war boards in removing the import restrictions and consumption requirements on January 16, which were promised to continue until July 1, 1919, the last hope was apparently betrayed.

Immediately following this last action of the war boards, large accumulations of foreign material sought immediate entry into our country free of all restrictions of duty. It was produced by some of the cheapest foreign labor, which placed our industry and the labor involved in it in direct competition with the Madagascar coolie. This was quite a contrast to the Government's encouragement and commitments as voiced by Secretary Lane when he said, "Gentlemen, go further in and find what you have; bring it out and we will see that you are not ruined by the competition of foreign countries. I think that is good Americanism: I think it is common sense.

Contrast this situation with the attitude of the English government in the interest of their war necessities following the close of hostilities. In the October 2, 1919. "Com-merce Reports" of our country, Secretary Redfield furnishes the following information concerning the English trade policy for "protection of unstable key industries": "To prohibit the import except on license and on payment of a license fee of the products of key industries which are in unstable position in the country-unstable industries for this pur-

"(a) That the product is essential for war or for the maintenance of the country during war. (b) That the industry had been so neg-

lected before the war that there is an inade-

quate supply of the product. '(c) That the industry is one for the fostering and promotion of which the Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war.

"(d) That if special government support were withdrawn the industry could not maintain itself at the level of production essential

to the national life."

Graphite operators in the United States began vigorously to press their claims for justice in Congress, and on June 16 last Hon. J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama introduced H. R. 5941, a bill providing for protection to the domestic graphite producers. This measure was referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and they held hearings on it on the 26th and 27th of September.

The political phases effecting this measure indicate that it, with all other similar bills affecting "key war necessities," should meet with little opposition. The investments in them were largely dependent upon the inducement of governmental influence both from direct representatives of the Administration and a Democratic Congress, with legislative action effecting them supported by both political parties in Congress. The Democrats are obligated to defend their action on these measures now, and they should receive prompt support from Republican members who are avowed advocates of the protective policy, added to which is the need of conserving a national necessity in war needs, following so soon the serious lesson we have just had of our unpreparedness for such emergencies.

A large part of our present domestic graphite development is in the south, but extensive deposits are found in many eastern, northern and western states and in Alaska, while a large amount of the southern development has been with northern and eastern capital. This condition distributes, to nearly every state in the union, interests that are directly affected by the outcome of this legislation.

In a letter last year of appeal to the graphite producers for increasing their effort, Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, concluded: "The country needs American graphite and the business deserves a living wage."

Classes of Abrasives

Natural abrasives mined in the United States include the following minerals: Emery, corundum, garnet, millstones, grindstones and pulpstones, hones, oilstones and scythestones, quartz and feldspar, diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli, pumice, grinding pebbles, quartzite or similar material used for tube-mill lining, and grinding and polishing sand. The total producton of natural abrasives in 1918 was according to Geological Survey reports, valued at \$2,864,177. The chief producing states are Ohio, New York, Arkansas and North Carolina.

Artificial abrasives may be classed in three groups: (a) Aluminum oxide, (b) silicon carbide, (c) metallic. Those of the first group are made of fused bauxite and are sold under the trade names of alundum, exolon, aloxite and lionite. The silicon carbide group includes carborundum, crystolon, and carbolon. Metallic abrasives are such products as crushed steel, steel shot and steel wool. The total production of artificial abrasives in Canada and the United States in 1917 was valued at over \$8,000,000, or nearly three times the value of natural abrasives produced in the same period. The wide use of artificial abrasives is therefore an important factor for abrasive miners to consider.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE IN NEED OF ENLISTED MEN

The Secretary of War directs that it is desired to obtain as soon as possible one thousand recruits for the Chemical Warfare Service. Recruiting officers at camps, posts and stations in the United States are authorized to enlist men for this service under the following conditions:

"Only white men will be enlisted. Enlistments may be for a period of one or three years. These men will be enlisted in the infantry and assigned to Chemical Warfare Service. It is desirable, though not essential, that men enlisted for this service have chemical or engineering experience."

Bids for Powder Plant

Bids received by the Director of Sales for the purchase of the United States Government Smokeless Powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., were as follows:

John F. Gilmore, New York	\$8,320,000
Hooker Electric Chemical Co., New York	8,200,000
Rignald W. Beall, Washington	8,000,000
Harris Bros. & Co., New York and Chicago	7 300,000
Charles Shodgood, New York, N. Y	7,000,000
Fred F. Blanchard, Boston, Mass	7,000,000
Charleston Industrial Corp., Charleston,	
W. Va	6,300,000
Robert J. Showell, Ocean City, Md	6,300,000
John Eichleay, Jr. & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh,	
Pa	6,192,233
Lake Railway Supply Co., Chicago, Ill	6,000,000

The above statement shows the total amount bidders by each of the several bidders, but all of the bids contain conditions and stipulations on the part of the bidder which necessitate a careful analysis of same before it can be determined which one is most favorable to the United States or whether any of them can be accepted.

THE ARIZONA CHAPTER

That the cost of living warranted an increase in wages though the market price of copper governing wages did not, was a matter decided by Arizona mine operators on July 21 in Tucson.

For several years miners' wages in the mining camps of Arizona have been based upon a sliding scale regulated entirely by the average price of copper for the month, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal quotations, which method under almost any condition that might arise promised a satisfactory settlement of the wage question. The continued increase, however, in the necessities of workmen and the decline in the price obtained for copper made it very necessary that an adjustment be reached, if possible, in such manner that would bring some relief to the

miner, shifting, if necessary, a greater bur-

den to the producer.

The sliding scale to which the employer and employe have adhered should, in the opinion of the operators, be continued and, in view of the continued high cost of living, the mine operators of Arizona would pay employes in accordance with present sliding scale, at a price of 24 cents for copper (market price of the metal at the time being 22 cents) with the understanding that should the price of copper go above 24 cents wages would be increased in accordance with the sliding scale.

The present demand for good miners

and mechanics is greater than the supply. The mechanic has followed the lure of the oil fields, shipyards and other industries than copper mining that have been a constant drain upon the resources of skilled workmen in the copper districts. miner who has accumulated enough from his savings to carry him while prospecting is no longer content with days' pay with the price of silver above \$1 the ounce. He has dropped his work in the copper mines and has hopefully engaged in the undertaking of discovering a silver vein or to open up his claims long remaining idle from the necessity of a profitable silver market. Silver mines that have not operated for many years are being unwatered and re-timbered preparatory to mining the chutes of ore known to exist when the low price of silver forced the mines to close down. Many young men who drew regular earnings at the pay windows remain in the Army. Unskilled labor is plentiful, and the floater is as common as ever, but the class of labor required for efficiency in operating and to bring copper production up to normal is scarce.

In view of the fact that Governor Campbell withdrew convict labor from work on the roads several months ago in order that this work should be available for returned soldiers, and in view of there appearing to be other work for all the returned soldiers, and that every mining camp in the state is more or less short of competent labor, the Arizona Chapter, American Mining Congress, considered it to the interest of the state to bring this condition to the attention of the governor, asking his favorable consideration of the matter of reestablishing convict road camps. To this request Governor Campbell replied that, beginning about the first of this month, convict road camps had been established and that it would be his policy to use this class of labor from now on wherever possible.

The San Francisco Freight Traffic Committee, at the instance of the California Oil Producers, met in San Francisco, September 4, and proposed an increase in rates on fuel oil from Texas points to

Arizona points, no notice of which had been sent to the Arizona Corporation Commission nor to Arizona consumers. To this a vigorous protest was launched a week later by fuel oil consumers of Arizona. A meeting of consumers of fuel oil was held in Tucson, the Arizona Oil Consumers Association was formed, and an organized effort put forth to defeat the proposed advance in freight rates, the intent and purpose of which quite evidently was to prevent Texas oil from coming into Arizona territory in free competition with California oil.

The Arizona Oil Consumers Association enlisted the friendly assistance of the Arizona Corporation Commission, which directed one of the commissioners to appear in person before the Railroad Commission of Austin, Tex., whose chairman, when the matter had been presented to him, on behalf of the fuel oil producers of Texas, addressed a communication to Hon. Max Thelan, Director, Division of Public Service, U. S. R. Administration, expressing the hope that, until full opportunity had been given those interested to present their case, no change in the rate be made at this time that would increase the burden upon shippers from Texas. The result thus far has been that the matter is indefinitely postponed, and it is expected that no hearing will be had and the question dropped.

Though not altogether immune, Arizona has suffered very little from the epidemic of strikes prevalent in a great many other

states.

A strike in the gold mines in Mohave County occurred through the demands of the I. W. W. for a six-hour work day at \$6 per day and abolition of all contract and bonus systems. The Western Federation of Miners Union was opposed to this strike, but a sufficient number of its members attending the I. W. W. meeting and voting with the I. W. W. for a strike, the companies decided a close-down would be necessary as they would have no conferences with the I. W. W. nor recognize them in any way nor have any dealings with them whatsoever. Numerous guards were placed about the properties and the works closed down. An exodus of wobblies immediately took place.

Confident the companies would resume work when a sufficient number of the right class of men should present themselves for work to permit satisfactory operations of the properties, a nucleus of loyal men remained. After a three-weeks shutdown, the mines resumed operations with the atmosphere cleared by exposing all those affiliated or in sympathy with the I. W. w., and eliminating that element from the camps. The same wage scale as

in copper camps was put into effect.



EDSON S. BASTIN

INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS MUST BE KEPT IN VIEW

BY EDSON S. BASTIN

The American Mining Congress has grown to be a strong champion of the mining interests of the United States. Its growing strength and its national scope entail an increasing obligation to approach the problems in the mining industry from the broad standpoint of national welfare. We must not lose sight of the fact that mining ventures cannot be permanently successful unless they further not only the interests of the mineral producers but also the interests of the mineral consumers who constitute, in fact, the great body of the American people.

Further, the mining interests of the United States transgress our national boundaries and the development by American capital of certain mineral deposits in foreign countries is equally as vital to our national interests as the development of home deposits. The new nationalism should not be pro-

vincial.

LIBERALIZATION OF THE WAR MINERALS ACT SHOULD WAIT, SAYS SECRETARY LANE

In regard to liberalizing the war minerals relief act Secretary Lane has advised Congress as follows:

"This Joint Resolution proposes to widen the interpretation of the terms "request" or "demand," which now governs the ruling of the War Minerals Relief Commission, under the opinion of the Attorney General.

"The resolution proposes to give relief to those claimants, who, in response to any published request or demand from any of the governmental agencies mentioned in said act, in good faith, expended money in producing or preparing to produce, any of the ores or minerals named therein, in their usual or requisite commercial form, and provides that, in the event said appropriation is not sufficient to liquidate all claims allowed, in accordance therewith, such claims shall be paid a pro rata share of the appropriation provided in said act; that fifty per centum of the amount of any adjudicated claim shall, without prejudice, be paid immediately after adjudication.

"It occurs to me that possibly the most satisfactory way to treat this matter would be to wait until the work of the commission has progressed to a point where we can have definite information as to the claims rejected and the amounts to be paid under the existing law. If the matter were to be thrown wide open and all claims considered, including requests for losses incurred through pubrequests, the appropriation lished \$8,500,000 would not cover the awards, so that all must necessarily be sealed. On the other hand, if the commission be permitted to complete this work, under the present law, it appears that a substantial amount will remain unused. By that time we shall have a knowledge of the situation which will perhaps enable Congress to establish a more liberal rule of award than that now existing, under which many of the claims now ruled out can receive attention.

"Up to this time the War Minerals Relief Commission has held hearings in 461 cases and has passed upon 347 claims out of 1,206 filed. If all the claims in which no direct request was made must be examined as to facts and questions involved, it will prolong the work of the commission very much and consequently delay the determination in those cases where a direct request or demand was made.

"For these reasons I do not think it wise to pass this resolution until further knowledge of the situation has developed."

GENERAL MINERAL LEASING BILL PASSES HOUSE AND GOES TO CONFERENCE

With only 39 votes cast against it, the Oil Land Leasing Bill passed the House on October 30. The bill already had passed the Senate and it now goes to conference. The House reduced the percentage of the licensing fund, which goes to the state. The Senate bill divides the fund, 45 per cent to the state, 45 per cent to the reclamation fund, and 10 per cent to the federal treasury. As amended by the House, 70 per cent of the fund accumulated from past operations goes to the reclamation fund, 20 per cent to the state, and 10 per cent to the federal treasury. On future operations, the reclamation fund is to receive 60 per cent, the state 30 per cent, and the federal treasury 10 per cent.

In reporting out the bill, the House com-

mittee said, in part:

"In striking out the text of the Senate bill and inserting in lieu thereof a new draft your committee is pursuing the same method adopted by it in reporting the same measure during the Sixty-fifth Congress. While the general features of the Senate bill and of your committee draft are largely identical, the House committee substitute carries many material changes which are in harmony with the previous action taken by the House on this subject matter. For instance, the Senate bill, in providing for leases of the various mineral deposits in the public domain, prescribed a maximum as well as a minimum royalty, while your committee's substitute follows previous House bills in fixing only a minimum royalty, leaving to competitive bidding or to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior the determination of the maximum royalty.

The Senate bill carries two new subject matters which heretofore have not been considered in the previous conservation measures, namely: A provision in section 1 thereof prohibiting alien stock ownership in any corporation acquiring a lease under the act, and sections 40 and 41 thereof, directed against joint-stock ownership under certain conditions in corporations engaged in producing or refining petroleum. Your committee, in its draft, has changed the text of the Senate clause relating to alien ownership. The House amendment to this clause seeks to avoid retaliatory action against American investors in foreign countries and provides that no citizen of any foreign country shall, by stock ownership, stock holdings, or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this act where such foreign country, by its laws,

customs, or regulations, denies similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations The main argument for of this country. the Senate draft was that foreign control of domestic corporations operating a lease under the act would result in large exportations of oil, coal, and other minerals covered by the act, and thereby deplete the domestic supply. Under the House reciprocal clause above mentioned it is obvious that the citizens of the United States could largely offset such a result by their own operations in foreign countries, or, if an acute situation ever developed, a general embargo against exportation would be

a sufficient remedy.

"It was shown in the House hearings that sections 40 and 41 of the Senate act above referred to were added to the Senate bill in the form of a rider, by amendment on the floor of the Senate, without consideration by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. The hearings on these sections had before your committee developed the fact that the subject matter was one of great complexity and of far-reaching consequences. Section 40 of the Senate bill in effect seeks to modify the decree of dissolution made by the Supreme Court of the United States in breaking up the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. This decree was made in pursuance of proceedings brought to dissolve this alleged monopolistic combination. The effect of section 40 would be in large degree to undo the proceedings of dissolution and substantially to reassemble the dissolved units into single control.

"Section 41 was admitted by its author to be subject to manipulation. It provides, in substance, that corporations engaged in producing or refining petroleum shall maintain the same price for their products where the stockholders of any one of such corporations own or control 25 per cent or more of the stock of any other of such cor-The section is loosely drawn porations. and might be capable of great abuse. The hearings had on the subject emphasize to your committee the viciousness of rider legislation and demonstrated the fact that a subject matter of such large consequence should not be considered in connection with the present bill, which concerns the disposition of mineral deposits in the public lands. Your committee therefore deter-mined that it should not be called upon to consider such a large question, espe-cially in view of the fact that the same subject matter embraced in sections 40 and 41 is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the House as amendments to the Clayton Act, where recom-mendations of the Federal Trade Commission somewhat at variance with the text of sections 40 and 41 have been made.
"Upon the urgent request of the Secre-

tary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, your committee added in section 1 of the House draft a provision reserving to the United States all deposits of helium in the public land, and in section 38 of the committee draft provided further that the United States Government shall have the preferential right to obtain, extract, and remove helium from all lands and all deposits leased under the act under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The representations of the War and Navy Departments were to the effect that from helium deposits was manufactured inflammable helium gas for use in Army balloons and dirigibles and that control by the United States was desirable and necessary for war emergencies.

'The House is familiar with the fact that conservation measures providing for the disposition of mineral deposits in the public lands have already passed the House three times within the last six years and have twice passed the Senate. In the Sixty-fifth Congress the measure passed both Houses and the conference report was adopted by the House, but was not acted on in the Senate by reason of delays during the closing hours of its session. The general purpose of all these acts has been the same, namely, to provide an enlightened method for the disposition

of such mineral deposits.
"The disposition of public coal deposits is now regulated by an act which is admittedly inoperative. It provides for sale of coal deposits and for passing fee-simple title to the purchaser. Deposits of oil and gas are now subject practically to unlimited appropriation under the placer-mining The basic theory of all past conservation measures has been a leasing system of a limited area on a payment of a royalty to the Government, thus reserving to the Government an owner's or lessee's interest in the property and reserving to it the right to prescribe rules and regulations against wasteful practices. Heretofore such measures have secured to the prospector a certain amount of his claim by way of patent in fee as a reward for the risk and expense in making discovery.

"The present Senate bill, as well as the House draft above referred to, has advanced the conservation theory to the extent that no mineral deposits or lands containing the same, covered by the act, shall be granted in fee to any applicant, except as to valid claims referred to in section

37, but in all cases the same shall be held under lease from the Government upon designated royalties. As to oil and gas, one-quarter of the claim is leased to the prospector upon a reduced royalty as a reward for the expense and labor involved

in discovery.

"We have therefore reached the point where all remaining mineral deposits in the public lands covered by the act are retained in government ownership, subject to lease to qualified applicants upon payment of royalty, which royalty, aside from that fixed for the one-quarter interest to be allotted to the prospector on account of discovery, cannot be reduced below the minimum designated, and may be fixed at a high figure by competition or at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.'

HARE RESIGNS-MORSE BECOMES DIRECTOR OF WAR DEP'T SALES

C. W. Hare, owing to an indisposition which prevents his personal participation in business activities, has resigned as Assistant Director, Munitions, and Director of Sales. His resignation was accepted October 22 and E. C. Morse, who since the organization of the Office of the Director of Sales has filled the position of First Assistant Director, was appointed Director of Sales, effective October 22. Mr. Morse assumed active direction of the Office of the Director of Sales when Mr. Hare sailed for Europe in July. During the latter period of the war with Germany he was engaged in the supervision of purchases made by the Construction Division of the War Depart-

Auditing of War Mineral Relief Claims

The work of auditing war mineral claims is in the hands of nine very efficient accountants selected by C. B. Holmes, chief accountant, not only for their accounting ability. but for their ability to examine into the merits of claims, and to report facts enabling the commission to make awards. The men in the field are having difficulty in substantiating the expenditures claimed, due to the fact that a very small percentage of claimants kept proper books of account and the work is therefore slow; however, at this time 175 claims have been reported on by field auditors, these reports having been examined by Mr. Holmes and a report of his findings made to the chief engineer.

COAL EXPORTATION

By George S. Rice

Chief Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

The question of coal exportation from the United States to Europe was brought home to prominent American producers and exporters at the International Trade Conference held at Atlantic City, October 22, 23, 24, France, Belgium, and Italy having representative committees on coal. These committees represented private industry and not the re-

spective governments.

There appeared to be a prevailing sentiment that as soon as possible it would be desirable that various governments would release their respective industries from the regulations necessitated by the war. In the case of France, however, it was pointed out that control was still essential since they were receiving coal from their own producers, from Belgium, England, and the United States at widely variant prices, so that to treat all fairly the government was obliged to assume distribution of the coal and the fixing of prices, but it is hoped that they will be relieved of these con-

ditions in six or eight months.

The French Committee pointed out that they were now getting no coal from the Westphalian mines, although under the terms of the Treaty of Peace they were to receive 20,000,000 tons for compensation of the mines destroyed by the Germans in the north of France, and 7,000,000 tons additional, the amount imported from Germany prior to the war. At the present time there was a coal shortage at the rate of 22,000,000 tons annually, and while England was expecting to supply some imports, owing to its own curtailments by reason of shortening the hours of labor of its miners, it was unable to furnish it. France looked to America to supply at least 10.000,000 tons. The French Committee indicated that they considered that there was opportunity for a permanent export coal business from the United States to France.

The Belgians stated that their mines were now up to within nearly 90 per cent of prewar production and were shipping about 40,000 tons of steam coal to Italy, but they were badly in need of coking coal. This, prior to the war, they had obtained from Westphalia and from England, but as France had the first call on the coal from Westphalia it might be difficult for a long time to obtain their proper supply of coking coal from Westphalia, although that was the most natural source. Therefore they would have to depend for the present either on England or the United States for coking coal to supplement their old requirements. Belgium produced, in 1913, 3,186,000 tons, imported 1,119,000, and exported practically the same amount, 1,128,000 tons. Most of the coal mined in Belgium

is low volatile and does not make good coking coal, hence the need of importation of several million tons of coking coal. It would seem possible to an outsider that, since Belgium had a surplus of steam coal, it might be traded for coking coal from Great Britain rather than attempt to import from the United States.

The Italian Committee laid emphasis on the fact that they were almost entirely dependent on imports of coal and estimated that they would require 12,000,000 tons. They hope to get one-half of this from England, but could not look for more, and for the balance they were looking to the United States. They complained, as did France, of the excessively

high ocean transport rates, and it was gen-

erally thought that as more ships became available these rates might fall.

In the matter of extensive exports of coal to the European countries, the question arose of proper credits, but the sentiment was optimistic that suitable arrangements could be made.

It was pointed out by the American producers that a very large amount of money had to be advanced in comparison with the profit on the coal. That is, if the coal were sold at say \$3.50 at the mine, the railroad freight to the tidewater had to be advanced and also the ocean freight and insurance charges, so that the producer had to not only pay the costs of mining the coal, but also from \$25 to \$30 to cover freight and insurance charges before he received payment, and his profit on a ton of coal bore a very small ratio to the total amount which he was compelled to advance together with the risk of heavy demurrages.

Magnesite Long Taken for Marble

Spathic magnesite is the term often used to designate those carbonates of mag-nesium which are free from iron carbonate, or contain less than 5 per cent of this constituent. It may greatly resemble crystalline limestone and dolomite, and sometimes only very careful tests can differentiate magnesite from these two latter rocks. Washington magnesite doubtless was long taken for marble or crystalline limestone as the term "marble quarries" applied to the different deposits indicates. This is also true of Canadian deposits. Dolomite often has a dull appearance on fresh fracture somewhat resembling that of chert. and it also has a very characteristic mode of weathering. These characteristics enable one, with a little experience, to differentiate it with considerable success from true magnesite.

NEW ASSESSMENT BILL PASSES HOUSE PROMPTLY

With only two votes against it, the House on November 1 passed the Assessment Bill, relieving all mines of assessment work for the calendar year 1919.

Van H. Manning, driector of the Bureau of Mines, made the following recommen-

dation to the committee:

"The subject of annual assessment work upon mining claims, as affected by existing laws, particularly public resolution No. 10, approved August 15, 1919, has been quite fully discussed by others, and I only destine to say that in my opinion the situation is such as to warrant further action

by Congress.

"As has been pointed out, the limitation contained in public resolution No. 10, granting relief from performing the annual assessment work on not more than five claims to any one claimant, seems to be variously interpreted by lawyers, and by those interested in mining, especially in its application to fractional interests in mining claims. This difference of opinion which has given rise to uncertainty as to the exact meaning of the language, coupled with the fact that it is a matter which will ultimately have to be construed in the many courts having jurisdiction over mining cases, it is likely to lead to much litigation. This of itself seems to me sufficient to warrant the action proposed in House Joint Resolution 241.

"Then, as to soldiers, it would seem that the provisions of the special act applicable to the performance of annual assessment work on mining claims owned by them, which was suspended during the war and until six months after the discharge of the soldier from the service, would require soldiers discharged prior to July 1, 1919, to perform the annual labor this year upon their claims unless further legislation

is enacted.

"The prevailing high prices, the difficulty of procuring labor, the lateness of the season, and other reasons which might be mentioned justify relief action by Congress, in my judgment. I am therefore of the opinion that some legislation should be enacted, general in its scope and clear in its meaning, relieving all mining claims in the United States and Alaska from the requirement of performance of annual assessment work thereupon for the year 1919."

Representative Garland, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, made the following statement on

the floor of the House:

"Joint Resolution No. 241 provides for the suspension of assessment work on mining claims for the year 1919, and it is for the purpose of correcting House Joint

Resolution No. 150, now Public No. 10, that was passed and approved on August 15. That resolution at that time was for the purpose of suspending the work on mining claims also, but in it was with the provision that any claimant could get the benefit of a suspension on five claims. Now that was construed in a number of different ways and did not give the claimant what was intended by the passage of the resolution at that time under the construction made by the Interior Department, and as a consequence there has been a good deal of discussion and a great deal of difficulty over it out of which will grow a great deal of litigation for people who pur-chased claims who were not absolved from the suspension work by the mistaken idea, and those who hold the claims will suffer from it. In addition to that, it is found that the bill passed some time ago which provided that soldiers and sailors should have exemption for six months from making their assessment work on claims after they were discharged from the service, that a good many soldiers and sailors were discharged prior to June 30, 1919, and as a consequence all of them would be required to do their assessment work on their claims this year before the 1st of January and they have not returned to their homes. The conditions out in the northwest states, as we know here from the relief given to parties who held homestead entries out there, are very bad, and the people have left the community very largely; a great drought has occurred for three years, and as a consequence there is no one there to do this assessment work, and those who are there engage in other work that is necessary and which they cannot get away In addition to that snow has occurred in those northwestern mountains out in those states where these claims are, and the weather is such that it is impossible for men to go in there and do claim work. This does not take any money out of the Treasury of the United States. It simply absolves these claimants from doing the work that is required for this year and no longer, and the committee are unanimous in asking that this resolution be passed."

Copper Imports Show Increase

The total imports of copper for July amounted to 34,849,924 pounds and for August 26,907,540 pounds, while the exports amounted to 46,344,916 pounds in July and 52,685,781 pounds in August. This indicates a marked improvement, the exports for August being almost twice the amount of imports. In these figures are not included copper in manufactured shapes or brass.

PROPOSED FEDERAL

"BLUE-SKY" LAW

Statement of James F. Callbreath, Secretary, The American Mining Congress, before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives

Gentlemen of the Committee: There has been no legislation, introduced into the present session of Congress that I have opposed with more regret than Mr. lor's bill, known as the Federal Stock Publicity Act, but I oppose it with as much vigor as reluctance.

The position of the mining industry toward any legislation which will limit the activities of dishonest promoters is most

friendly.

That a remedy for existing evils in the promotion of unworthy enterprises is necessary, is most apparent. It is protection that legimate mining operations particularly need, but we should not let this great need force us to snatch at the first remedy that is offered regardless of its merits, and, more particularly, regardless of its

The importance of mining, as a national industry, is shown by the fact that the products of mines and allied industries furnish more than two-thirds of the gross tonnage of all freight handled in this coun-It must be remembered that mining and its allied enterprises are extremely hazardous. The average of profitable investments of this nature is about one out of twenty, but when such profits come, they are large enough to wipe out the previous

losses.

This is not due to illegitimate promoting or overoptimistic expectations, or to any conditions which can be corrected by legal enactment. It is due to the fact that mining and allied enterprises are essentially different from manufacturing industries. A large amount of money must be expended before the possibility of a return of profit can even be estimated. Under such a bill as the one proposed, the securing of capital by legimate means for such development would be impossible, because the investor would have a civil action on every share of stock which showed him a loss.

It should not be the function of legislation to paralyze legitimate business while it hunts for rascals, yet this is very patently what could happen if this proposed bill

becomes a law.

True, the framers of the bill have testified before your committee that such is not the object of the bill, and that the bill, when construed as a law, would not be construed against legitimate business enterprise.

our statute books are full of laws which have been interpreted differently from the way in which their framers intended them; interpreted in ways that have resulted in violation of true business principles, personal rights, and moral standards.

I need not refer to such existing statutes which have worked such injustices.

You are all, as attorneys, familiar with legislation which was not even remotely intended by its authors to function in the way it has, but the language was there which permitted, in many cases, the throttling of legitimate enterprise.

The authors of any of these bills would have told the committee hearing them that these results wree not intended, but, unfortunately, the authors of legislation are not the ones who interpret it when it has become law.

Our attitude as an organization cannot be better than by referring to the report of our Denver convention in 1906, at which the Pardee law was first proposed. This law makes a misstatement, in the attempted sale of securities, a misdemeanor before any element of damage has accorded to the compainant. This principle has been embodied in the laws of eight states, through the efforts and cooperation of this organization. Our efforts, in short, are to prevent fraud, but not to paralyze business.

There is no question that the motives which have actuated this bill are worthy and that its authors are fired with a true zeal to protect the uninformed, too credulous, investor, but in protecting a group which admittedly has not the business intelligence to protect itself, a bill has been framed which, by a strict interpretation of its provisions and amendments, could cancel every collateral loan, paralyze every investment banker, and close every stock exchange in this country overnight.

The alarming trend of our national legislation toward too great paternalism in our form of government is well shown in this proposed legislation. Daily new laws are proposed which vest greater and greater powers in the government, and less and less discretion ni the individual. This basic tendency is wrong, and when it is applied to as important a piece of legislation as one that will abrogate the statute of frauds, it is time we call a halt, take stock of our stituation, and decide how much intelligence a human is going to be permitted to have and to exercise in the conduct of his own affairs. In this statement I refer as much to the investor himself as to the promoter of legitimate enterprise, the dealer in legitimate securities and the responsible banker.

If any legislation is to be proposed and passed which will fundamentally after the law as based on the statute of frauds and the doctrine of caveat emptor, it should surely not be so broadly phrased as to make every sale of stock a perpetual lien grainst the seller in belief of the buyer

against the seller in behalf of the buyer. For, by the provisions of this act, even though the seller of stock has complied with every provision of this new law, has conducted an exhaustive investigation and filed a certified statement with the proper authorties on all points of information about the company in which the stock is issued, at any time thereafter that the buyer of stock has reason to believe, or suspect, that any of these statements was untrue, and he has suffered a loss thereby, he has a right of civil action against the seller of the stock, regardless of the honesty of the seller. There could be no completed sale of any share of stock of any company because, as soon as this stock showed the buyer a loss, he could immediately rush into court with an action against the seller of the stock.

A bank holding stock as collateral for a loan could not offer the stock for sale until it, in turn, had filed an exhaustive statement of original, first-hand information which it had every reason to know to be true concerning the affairs of the company. Four men could not get together, under the direction of one of their number, and organize a company for mutual profit without the active organizer being civilly liable for every cent of loss suffered by any of

his associates.

We do not, all of us, drop our daily business to pursue lawbreakers. We have proper departments of our Government for that purpose. It should not be the purpose of any new legislation to force all legitimate business to suspend and join in the extermination of the lawless promoter, harmful as his activities may be.

The curbing and punishment of such law breakers should be handled by agencies and laws already in force, and our Government should not be forced into a position of such great paternalism that no sale of securities in a company can ever become a completed transaction. Business must go on.

REDFIELD BLAMES LABOR FOR HIGH LIVING COSTS

"Labor is responsible for a large part of the industrial chaos in the United States and is the only agency which can quickly reduce the cost of living. Labor has, by its conduct since the armistice, lost heavily in public esteem and can regain public confidence only by an energetic campaign of production."

This is the analysis of existing economic conditions in the United States given by Secretary of Commerce Redfield on the eve of his retirement from the Cabinet. In addressing members of the National Press

Club at a luncheon tendered him, the Secretary declared that the employing side has shown every evidence of a desire to aid in stabilizing conditions, but has not had the necessary cooperation from labor. He pointed out that there has not been an instance in any industry where a general decrease in wages has been effected or even attempted. Employers have kept wages up and have even very materially increased them since the armistice. But in this period when it was of vital importance for the United States to produce heavily to meet its own needs and those of Europe, labor failed to cooperate. In the Secretary's opinion such actions as these on the part of labor-notably the Boston police strike-have cost organized labor much prestige and have made the task of reconstruction infinitely more difficult.

"The laboring men of this country constitute the only group which can reduce the cost of living," the Secretary said. "If organized labor, through the agencies of its various organizations, would resolve to increase production to the limit of its ability and let the American people know of this determination, the cost of living would decrease this week. If manufacturers knew that in the next six months, next year, and from now on they could count on big output, they would begin scaling down prices immediately. The magnitude of output, through the forces of competition, would bring prices lower and lower until the cost of living would be on a normal plane. But with men striking, laying off on vacation, cutting down hours and, on top of this, demanding higher wages, production is greatly restricted and it is necessary for manufacturers to place higher and higher prices on their goods to cover their overhead. Small produc-tion means big overhead; large production means low overhead, distributed over extensive output. The problem of the high cost of living is overhead. Because American industry is highly and efficiently or-ganized with intricate and marvelous machinery, this makes it possible, with cooperation of labor, to cut this overhead to a minimum if the machinery but be kept in motion. Therefore the burden of making the cost of living low or high rests on labor and its willingness or unwillingness to produce."

California Tale Production Doubled

The production of high-grade tale in California is becoming increasingly important, the 1918 production being over twice that of 1917. According to figures from the California State Mining Bureau, the 1917 production of tale and soapstone in California was 5,267 tons, and that of 1918 was 11,760 tons.

COLORADO CHAPTER, THE AMER-ICAN MINING CONGRESS

The year 1919 marks one of the most active periods in the history of the Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress. Working in harmony with the Colorado Metal Mining Association, these two organizations have again demonstrated what mining men can accomplish when working together under well-

directed effort.

Commencing with the session of the legislature the first of the year, a drastic stream pollution bill was defeated, which if enacted, would have closed down practically every ore milling plant in the state. Amendments to the Industrial and Compensation Insurance laws which would have disastrously affected the operation of metal mines, as well as greatly increased the cost of accident insurance, was defeated by the solid opposition of mining representatives with such other support as could be enlisted by the organization. A vicious Blue Sky Law was defeated and other legislation harmful to the industry prevented.

Early in the year, Colorado tungsten producers were organized and cooperating with California producers prepared complete data and a comprehensive brief to lay before Congress in support of tariff legislation, to protect United States producer against ores of cheap labor countries. This organization rendered invaluable assistance in securing the passage of a tariff bill by the House, and will be a powerful factor in urging its enact-

ment by the Senate.

Late in April the organization was advised that the Railway Administration had issued an order to take effect upon publication, cancelling all freight rates on ore or concentrates based on "Agreed," "Released" or "Declared" valuation. A notice was immediately sent out to Colorado shippers suggesting that they enter a protest against the cancellation of these rates, and that they request that a hearing be given before the order was made effective. The hearing was arranged and upon the showing made by shippers a suspension of the order was granted.

Upon the closing down of the Denver smelter in May, ore shippers in the northern districts were confronted with the necessity of shipping their product to Pueblo and to meet an increase in freight rates on account of the longer haul, that in many instances would mean disaster to the producer. Upon application to the Denver District Freight Committee, a hearing was granted and as a result, a readjustment of rates was ordered which practically absorbed the Denver-Pueblo rate and fixed a through rate but little in excess of the existing rate.

Upon inquiry from Washington in July, asking for information regarding the attitude of Colorado mining men regarding the suspen-

sion of annual assessment work during 1919, a letter was sent out to claim owners throughout the state advising them to immediately communicate their views to their representatives in Congress. The result showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of suspension of work this year and in consequence active opposition to the bill in Congress by Colorado Representatives was changed to passive support, and the measure was enacted.

Aside from these major activities, much of lesser importance to the industry was accomplished during the year. So uniformly successful has been the organization in handling the problems confronting the industry that the "mining men's organization" is often cited as an example of what cooperation and well directed affect will accomplish

well-directed effort will accomplish.

Confronted with the announcement that the Colorado Tax Commission will endeavor to secure the repeal of the present law regarding the taxation of metal mines, and to have enacted in its stead a law which will increase the present rate of taxation several fold, the coming year promises to call upon the best efforts of the organization to prevent the enactment of burdensome taxation laws. Threatened increase in freight rates, and readjustments to meet low grade ore conditions, are other problems which will also require the best thought of the organization the coming year.

Altogether, Colorado mining men look with much satisfaction upon what they have accomplished the past year through organization, and they approach the new year with confidence and a belief that through their national and state organizations, many of the distressing problems now confronting them will, ere another twelve months rolls around,

have disappeared.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE MEETS DESPITE TREATY DELAY

Publication of the following letter from the Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is authorized by Sec-

retary Wilson:

"In view of the uncertainty as to just when the Peace Treaty will become effective and as to how many nations, if any, will be members of the League of Nations by October 29, the date set for the convening of the International Labor Conference, I beg to announce that the following policy has been determined upon:

"1. The Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the call issued by the President, will open the conference at the time specified in the call and receive the credentials of the delegates if any are there

presented.

"2. If, at the date of the opening of the conference, the treaty has become effect-

ive through ratification by the requisite number of powers and a League of Nations is in existence and properly authorized representatives of any members of such league are present at the time of the opening of the conference, the Secretary of Labor will proceed to call such conference to order and to organize it. It will then be within the province and power of the duly qualified representatives then and there present to take such adjournment, if any, as they may deem wise in order that, before proceeding with the agenda, a more complete membership of the league may be secured.

"3. If the treaty has not become effective by October 29, or if it has no qualified representatives of members present, the Government of the United States will adjourn further steps in the organization of the conference until a date when it may be expected that sufficient duly qualified representatives of members can be present so that the organization of the conference may be perfected.

"The foregoing policy is based upon the following considerations:

"There is no provision in the treaty under the authority of which any government, or any body of representatives of any government, can postpone the conference or authorize its convocation other than in the month of October. If the conference is not convened in October it cannot be convened at all without an amendment to the treaty.

"Under the treaty, the conference has complete power to determine its own mode of procedure. If, therefore, there are any duly qualified members of the conference present when it is convened they have unquestionable authority to provide for such adjournment as they may deem advisable. Under ordinary parliamentary procedure less than a quorum may adjourn a meeting from time to time until a quorum is present.

"Under the treaty, the Government of the United States is given authority not only to make arrangements for convening, but also for the organization of the conference. The conference has been duly called for a date within the month of October. The power to organize the conference impliedly and necessarily carries with it the power to hold the conference open until such later date as it may be possible to fully organize it. While the power to convene ends with the convocation of the conference, which must under the treaty take place in October, the power to organize is a continuing power which is not specifically limited in the treaty and necessarily must last on until such time as the conference is sufficiently organized with qualified members to be able to take over the direction of its own procedure.'

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

The following summary of the quantity of crude petroleum produced and marketed, consumed, imported, exported, and held in storage in the United States in August and July, 1919, and August, 1918, for the fields east of California is based upon reports filed with the United States Geological Survey, by pipe-line, marketing, and refining companies. Statistics relating to California and to imports and exports were compiled from secondary sources.

The quantity of crude petroleum run from wells and producers' field storage tanks and delivered to pipe lines, marketing companies, refineries, and other consumers in the United States in August, 1919, amounted to approximately 33,986,000 barrels, an increase of 465,000 barrels, or 1.4 per cent, compared with July, 1919, the preceding record month, and of 3,341,-000 barrels, or about 11 per cent, compared with August, 1918. The increased production for August came from the Central and North Texas, California, Gulf Coast, and North Louisiana fields, offsetting declines in the Appalachian, Lima-Indiana, Illinois, Rocky Mountain, and Oklahoma-Kansas fields. The estimated total production from January 1 to August 31, 1919. amounts to 244,187,000 barrels, as compared with 234,522,000 barrels for the same months in 1918, an increase of about 4 per cent.

It is estimated that 37,837,000 barrels of domestic crude petroleum were delivered in August, 1919, to refineries and other consumers of crude oil and used for the manufacture of petroleum products and for fuel or exported. This quantity is greater by 10,412,000 barrels, or nearly 38 per cent, than the quantity so delivered or consumed in July, 1919.

The surface reserve of domestic crude petroleum held on August 31, 1919, by pipe lines and marketing companies and by refineries that receive oil directly from the wells was approximately 137,891,000 barrels, a decrease of 3,851,000 barrels, or about 3 per cent, compared with the quantity on hand July 31, 1919. The decrease was chiefly in the Mid-Continent field. Compared with stocks on January 1, 1919, the reserves on August 31, 1919, show an increase of 9,580,000 barrels, or about 7 per cent.

Italy Largest Pig Iron Customer

Italy is still the largest importer of pig iron from this country. The lifting of import restrictions has kindled new interest in Italy's markets for American iron and steel products. Germany is the gravest competitor, particularly in steel rails.

MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EACH MONTH BY
THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS,
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

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Harry L. Day, First Vice-President.
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Paul Wooton, News Editor. New York Office: Room 225, 30 E. 42d St., Tel. Murray Hill 3830. Chicago Office: 902 Majestic Building, Tel. Central 8744.

Entered as Second Class Matter January 80, 1915, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1919

HINES SHOWS RESULTS OF PLENTIFUL CAR SUPPLY

Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, authorizes the following: "During the first six months of this year

"During the first six months of this year an abnormally small amount of bituminous coal had been mined and transported because of the lack of demand. The demand began to improve in June and July. Slight car shortages for the movement of bituminous coal began to become evident in June and became more pronounced about July 15. In a statement sent to the Senate under date of August 14, in response to a Senate resolution, I said that I did not anticipate any shortages in transportation which would be in any sense exceptional or abnormal or which would justify oppressive prices for coal. On September 4 I appeared before a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate investigating the coal

problem and stated that the Railroad Administration would be able to transport the necessary coal and that the Railroad Administration proposed to adopt whatever expedients were necessary to accomplish that purpose. I called attention to the fact that while the highest production that had ever been made in a week was 13,000,000 tons, the highest that had been averaged for any considerable period of weeks was something over 11,000,000 tons.

"Up to September not exceeding 10,-000,000 tons of bituminous coal had been transported per week. The Railroad Administration early in September instructed that the railroads endeavor to provide transportation for 11,000,000 tons per week. The result has been as follows:

Week en	ded.		Tons.
September	13		 11,046,000
September	20		 11,253,000
September	27		 11,613,000
October 4.			11,518,000
October 11			 11,881,000
October 18	(estimated)		 11,784,000
October 25	(estimated))	 12,900,000

"On Thursday, October 16, or two weeks ago, I had a meeting with the regional directors covering the western territory, and the same day the coal situation was taken up with the regional directors of the territory in the East and South, and as a result instructions were immediately issued under which railroads serving coal mines were to make preferential efforts to furnish mines with empty coal cars up to the ability of the mines to load daily, and noncoal loading railroads should commence immediately to deliver daily to their nearest coal loading or coal route connections empty coal cars up to the maximum ability of such connections to receive such cars. Instructions were also issued the same day to the effect that open top cars should be immediately withdrawn from noncoal service in numbers sufficient to permit placements at mines and deliveries to coal loading connections as required; also that consignees not unloading coal within twenty-four hours after cars were placed for unloading should have no additional cars placed for unloading,
"The result of these arrangements is

"The result of these arrangements is indicated by the estimated increased production for the week ending October 25. The indications are that the production and transportation will be at not less than a corresponding rate during the present week."

Russia Has Steel Famine

Russia is reported to be experiencing an iron and steel famine primarily due to the wanton destruction of much machinery. No doubt Germany will make great attempts to capture all of Russias' demand for steel products.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT WILSON SMITH, CHIEF OF THE WAR MINERALS DIVISION, THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING OF THE HOUSE, OCTOBER 22, 1919.

This is a similar situation as was presented to you yesterday in Congressman Hawley's amendment correcting the bill relieving miners from annual assessment work. This resolution is corrective legislation, to make workable an act already passed and to make available a fund already appropriated. It calls neither for new legislation or new appropriations.

The Secretary has asked us to wait. A plan could be arranged, as suggested by the Secretary, whereby such claims as are now disallowed, and which could be considered under a different construction of the bill as originally passed, could come up for consideration after other claims already under consideration had been passed upon. This would make the work of the commission easier, but there is no just reason for not considering any particular group of claims arbitrarily, simply to make more easy the work of the commission. All claims, which were filed prior to June 2, are entitled to equal consideration, and the fact that a later decision on this important question of what constitutes request or demand would facilitate the work of the commission, does not help the valid claimants who are affected by this decision.

The original War Minerals Bill passed the House April 30, 1918, and passed the Senate, September 11. The changes made in the Senate were adopted in the House, September 25. This bill was approved by the President, October 5, but because of differences of opinion as to whether the bill should be administered by the Interior Department or the War Industries Board, no selection was made until the morning of the day on which the armistice was signed. Even then the appointment of Secretary Lane was not made public until a week thereafter. This bill appropriated \$50,000,000 for the development of more than twenty minerals, absolutely vital to the industries of the nation on a war-time basis. The powers given the President and the Government under this bill were drastic to the point of being confiscatory. Members of different bureaus gave wide publicity to the provisions of this bill long before it passed the House, using it as a basis for encouraging mineral production. The statement was officially made in July, 1918, that the War Industries Board had the power to confiscate mines and equipment if necessary. Production on a mam-

moth scale was begun under such stimulus. The Government got the minerals it wanted, but at the cost of many millions of dollars to the miners of the United States. Congress recognized the Government's keen obligation to these miners by adding the War Minerals Amendment to the Dent Bill, which was passed in February, 1919. These losses all occurred prior to November, 1918. It is now October, 1919. A year has lapsed since these losses were incurred; eight months have lapsed since the bill was passed appropriating \$8,500,000 to the relief of these distressed miners.

Has the Government's obligation been discharged in the manner in which Congress intended it to be done?

The record of the commission, up to and including Saturday, October 18, shows 380 cases disposed of; 365 claims which are totally disallowed under the decision of the Attorney General; the remaining fifteen of these are awards for portions of amounts claimed for, and not all of these have been accepted by the claimants.

This statement is made, not to reflect on the work of the commission, nor even on the reply of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the commission's work, which Mr. Garland has just read you, but to correct an impression that might be given by the Secretary's statement—that 359 cases have been settled and disposed of—which might indicate that that number of claimants have been satisfied and paid off.

From a close following of the work of the War Minerals Relief Commission, from the time of its organization in March, until today, the following digest of its decisions and procedure, on each vital point of the act as passed, is reasonably accurate.

The commission, in protecting itself, in its own activities, has naturally construed every portion of the law most strictly, but this strict construction has invariably consisted in limitations, and in permitting absolutely nothing to enter which can be shut out by the letter of the law, and in doing so, have been placed the following constructions on detailed portions of the act:

Line 1: The words "Secretary of the Interior" have been held to empower the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission, which makes recommendations to him of awards to be made.

The body of this commission is made up briefly as follows:

Three commissioners (owing to the recent illness and death of Dr. Foster, only two commissioners are now active. Another is to be appointed, however.)

A chief engineer, under whom are a chief accountant and a chief field engineer, under whom are, respectively, field accountants and field engineers.

These field engineers examine the proper-

ties and the accountants verify the records and statements of loss. The results of their investigations are submitted to an examining board, which makes confidential reports to the commission. The commissioners make a recommendation for an award to the Secretary of the Interior, a copy of which is mailed to the claimant, who is allowed twenty days thereafter in which to file a written brief, in case he objects to the recommendation for award. If the recommendation is agreed to, the Secretary of the Interior issues an award as recommended. The attorney for the Interior Department issues an order on the Interior Department Auditor, who, in turn, issues a request on the Treasury for Treas-

ury warrant or check.

Line 2: "Net Losses" have been construed as follows: A claimant must have shown a net loss on his entire war minerals operation. If a claimant owned, or held, an interest in a property of any nature covered by this act, which showed a profit regardless of location, or length of time the business has been in operation, such profit applies as a credit against any losses sustained in any other properties, because of government stimulation, and for which has filed claim. Only so much will be allowed as is shown to be actual net loss

from his entire operation.

Line 4: "Producing" has been construed to mean the actual production, as raw mineral, or one of the ores of the four metals described in the act. Production as a by-product, or production by metallurgical processes, or by intricate milling methods, has not been considered basis for a claim.

"Preparing to produce" has been construed to mean the expenditure entered into after production was found to be possible and profitable. No expense for prospecting, or development of properties up to a point where ore was opened up in marketable quantities, has been allowed.

Line 5: "Compliance" has been con-

strued to mean that the claimant must have altered his plans in accordance with the request or demand of the Government. If a claimant was engaged in production, and received urges and stimulation to continue to produce, and made no change in his plans, it has been decided he has no claim for loss. If a claimant has altered his plans, and so comes within the construction of this provision of the act, the commission decides what percentage of the claimant's activities have been due to government stimulation, and what percentage due to the original plans. He is only allowed such percentage of increased activity as was caused by government stimulation.

The "request or demand" of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping

Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been construed by the Attorney General to mean that the claimant must have been asked specifically by one of these five governmental divisions to produce, or prepare to produce, such minerals. The commissioners, in turn, in construing the opinion of the Attorney General, have written letters to claimants in disallowing claims, in which the following statements are made:

"You have no direct request addressed to you by an officer of the Government."

"The Attorney General, in construing the statute on July 1, 1919, held that the request or demand must be personal.

"All claims based on such requests or demands, as are shown by the attached copies,

have been ruled out."

Thus three words have been read into the act that do not appear, and were not intended by Congress: The word "specific" has been read in by the Attorney General's decision, and the words "direct" and "personal" by the commission's rendering of the Attorney Generals' decision. These words "personal" and "direct" appear neither in the Attorney General's decision or in the original legislation

Line 23: "Upon property" has been construed to mean that no expenditure in the purchase, and no expenditure in connection with property holdings of any nature, whether by the recording of claims, legal expenses, state fees, or other legal expenditures are allowable. Financing expenses, such as commissions for the sale of stock, stock bonuses for the sale of stock, etc.,

are not allowed.

Line 36: The words "commercial importance" have been construed to mean that no property which did not continue to produce ore in commercial quantities during the period of the war, can be considered. Any property which produced ore for a period, and was then abandoned, prior to the signing of the armistice, is not considered basis for claim.

A great many claimants have construed the words "commercial importance" in the manner usual in the mining industry, that is, to signify a property which is, or has the potentialities of being, a large outstanding producer in the mining district. It was obvious, in framing this bill, that the words "commercially profitable" could not be used, because, were a property commercially profitable, there could be no claim for loss. So, in choosing a terminology which would cover this situation rather an unfortunate choice is made in the words "commercial importance." There are, for example, in the oil districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, thousands of small wells owned by individual farmers, which produce five, ten, of twenty barrels of oil

per day. All of these wells are commercially profitable, yet, no one could say of them that they were of commercial importance. Many claimants have put this same construction of these words in making their claims. Such statements by the claimants are being construed strictly against them in the elimination of such claims.

Lines 39-40, "Subsequent to April 6 and prior to November 12, 1918," has been further construed to mean that expenditures falling within that period are further limited by the date of request or demand. For example: If the claimant's expenditures started in July, 1917, and his request and demand by some agent now recognized by the commission was not made until July, 1918, only such losses as he incurred subsequent to July, 1918, are considered. On the other hand, if he made profits prior to July, 1918, these profits must be deducted from such losses that he suffered subsequent to this date.

The last provision of this act that "nothing shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States" holds. All procedure connected with these claims comes within the Department of the Interior. The claimant has no right of appeal to the Court of Claims. So, while this was passed as a relief measure, and this provision shows it was entirely intended to be a relief meaure, it is being administered in the same manner as a claims board, in which questions of dispute between the claimant and the Government arose and which, in case of unsatisfactory settlement, could be appealed to the Court of Claims.

With this mass of technicalities arising, claimants have been compelled to employ attorneys to get their claims in such shape that they may be considered, because every statement of the claimant is so strictly construed against him. The situation in which a claimant finds himself is briefly this: He appears before a body which constitutes, in its personnel, prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney, judge and jury, in his particular claim. This body also compiles most of the evidence of record. When this body has rendered its decision on the claimant's case, this decision becomes the authority for the issuance of the award and payment. If the claimant is not satisfied with his award, he is referred back to this same body. Regardless of the sincerity, earnestness of purpose and high ideals that actuate this body, such a situation is dangerous, for, when a claimant appears before what constitutes judge, jury, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness, custodian of the funds and court of last appeal, what kind of a presentation can he make of his case? Especially when this body is so hedged about by technicalities that it cannot function equitably. The sheer pressure of such a situation against him is too strong.

The position that claimants have been placed in by these various rulings, could be well illustrated as follows: We will suppose that you are going home some dark night up a dangerous street and you hear loud cries for help. You rush over and, with the other people that have gathered, drive off the robbers that have set upon their unfortunate victim. When the danger is over, the dust is settled, and the air is cleared, the victim rises to his feet, dusts his clothes carefully, adjusts his eyeglasses and says: "Mercy!"
What a mixed crowd! How did you all happen to get here? Did I write you a letter prior
to November 11, 1918, and subsequent to April 6, 1917, asking you to rescue me from these particular robbers at 11.45 on Saturday night on the corner of First and Main Streets? If so, and if you can produce copies of such letter, and I can verify same in my files, I will pay your doctor's bill, providing you have been injured sufficiently to justify you in calling a physician and you can prove that you have been so injured. name and address, please. Ah! Thank you. I shall be on my way. However, do not expect me to consider this matter for a year or more, as I am really a very busy man, now that I have escaped from these robbers.

These circular letters and advertisements are the very appeals on which the reasons for the passage of this war minerals relief bill were based. It was very apparently the spirit of this legislation and well established in the mind of Congress that the request and demand of the Government for the production of these war minerals was most general, and that all of these bulletins, advertisements, letters and appeals, issued in every way ingenuity could direct, were but parts of this request and demand.

There is surely no justice in saying to one claimant that because he is fortunate, or hesitant, enough to have written one of the Government's departments in response to one of these direct appeals, asking for more detailed information, and he received, from them, a letter personally directed, which is simply a resume of these bulletins, he is entitled to recovery for his losses, and to say to his neighbor who did not do this, but began to directly expend money for production in response to the appeals he saw on every side, and in response to circular letters from the departments, that, because he was not individually contemplated, he is not entitled to recovery.

If an advertisement from the Interior Department, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, which begins with the words "wanted men" and ends with the words "now is the time to get at it in earnest" does not constitute a request on the part of the Government, it is surely a debatable question whether or not a man, who is under arrest charged with violation of the draft law, has not a valid defense in the statement that he was not per-

sonally, nor individually requested to register for the draft; that he simply heard of a printed advertisement signed by the authority of the Secretary of War—yet this man will go to prison for his failure to comply with the request of the Government, and the unfortunate miner is going through bankruptcy because he did comply with the request of

the Government.

The assurances and encouragement of the Government must be viewed in the light of the time at which they were made. When the Shipping Board's bulletin was sent out, saying that no time should be lost in production, and all needful things for the protection of the industry would be done in time, the newspaper headlines read: "Germans hurl fresh divisions against the tired Allies." When Director Manning's advertisement headed "An urgent message from the Bureau of Mines' appeared, urging immediate production of these war minerals, by all possible avenues, the these war minerais, by an possible and newspaper headlines read: "The Germans' when the 75-mile gun again fires on Paris." Geological Survey letter, stating that there would be a shortage of 585,000 tons of highgrade manganese because of lack of shipping, was sent out, the newspaper headlines read: "German submarines shelling and sinking American ships off our own coasts. Surely it was time, as Secretary Lane stated, in the conclusion of his next urgent advertisement, to "Get at it in earnest"

These things should be accomplished by this proposed amended legislation. The request and demand of the Government should be considered a general request and demand, and each of these bulletins and advertisements should be considered a part of this request and demand. Either the right should be given to claimants to have their final awards reviewed in the Court of Claims, or the cases should be so equitably handled that such review is not needed. And the commission should be again instructed by Congress that this is a relief measure and as such shall be administered liberally and equitably.

HINES OUTLINES PLAN FOR DIVERTING COMMERCIAL COAL

The following is an outline for information of the procedure being followed in the handling of commercial coal diverted in accordance with instructions of the Director General under the authority conferred by the Fuel Administrator:

(1) Bituminous coal, including lignite, taken and held in accordance with the instructions of the Director General of October twenty-ninth and thirty-first, nineteen nineteen, or thereafter, will be handled by the Director General and the Regional Directors through the agency of a Central Coal Committee at Washington and Regional Coal Committee which will be established jointly

by the Regional Directors and the Fuel Administration. Such Regional Coal Committee will comprise the following representatives: one appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator and such others as the Regional Director may select to handle in matters of purchase, distribution and accounting. (2) The bituminous coal held must be distributed only to those consumers who have no reserve supply and must have coal to meet their emergency needs. The following order of preference shall govern the Regional Coal Committee in such distribution as they may make within their jurisdiction for emergency consumption in the United States and Canada: (a) Railroads. (b) Army and Navy, together with other Departments of the Federal Government. (c) State and County Departments and Institutions. (d) Public Utilities. (e) Retail dealers. (f) Manufacturing plants on War Industries Board's preference list. (g) Manufacturing plants not on War Industries Board's preference list. (h) Jobbers.
 (i) Lake.
 (j) Tidewater.
 (3) When commercial coal is diverted to other than original consignee, promp'ly notify shipper and original consignee of each car and keep adequate record for later settlement. (4) Originating coal roads should hold a considerable portion of the commercial coal near coal waybilling points, available for prompt distribution. (5) Intermediate and Terminal Carriers should, as far as practicable, move commercial coal to, and hold it in the vicinity of, points most convenient for prompt rehandling and distribution. (6) Coal must not be delivered to commercial consumers either in accordance with the priority list (established in Rule Two) or otherwise, except with specific authority from the Coal Committee having jurisdiction. (7) Regional Directors will immediately notify each railroad under Federal control of the Regional Coal Committee with which it shall deal. (8) Each railroad shall report at once to the Central Coal Committee and to the Regional Coal Committee the name, title, location and telephone address of the representative in whom this whole matter will be centered for that railroad. (9) In order that the Central Coal Committee may be informed of the requirements for coal in each region and of the necessity for transferring coal from one region to another, each Regional Coal Committee will make such daily reports to the Central Coal Committee as are provided for herein and may be called for from time to time. (10) Each railroad (or each grand division of a railroad) shall report daily by wire to the Regional Coal Committee, to be received not later than 9 a. m., information as to its coal situation for the twenty-four hours ending at 1 a. m., that day. (11) Each Regional Coal Committee will report daily by wire to the Central Coal Committee, as promptly as information is available, a summary of the coal situation for the twenty-four hours ending at 1 a. m., that day. (12) Applications to Regional Coal Committees for delivery of coal to commercial consumers must be made through the railroad which will make delivery of the coal; such applications must show complete and accurate information with respect to the preferred nature of the raquirements, the amount of coal which the applicant has on hand, and the amount which the applicant requires for the preferred use, together with the rate of consumption and the kind and size of the coal desired, all as set forth in Form C attached hereto. (13) Each Regional Coal Committee will apply a consecutive number of all orders authorizing the delivery of coal and compliance with such orders must be reported promptly by the railroad to the Regional Coal Committee. (14) Coal diverted for commercial uses shall be paid for in accordance with the Fuel Administrators' order dated January 14, 1918. In order to insure payments coal shall be diverted for commercial use to such applicants only who shall satisfy the Federal or General Manager of their financial responsibility or who shall deposit a certified check or other satisfactory security in such sum that will insure full payment for any coal furnished. The applicant shall make definite written obligation to pay the shipper for the coal promptly upon presentation of bill. The legal transportation charges, including war taxes, from mines to point of delivery to the applicant, will be collected on delivery in the usual way.

Sale of Acids

The Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the District Ordnance Office at St. Louis, is offering for sale by negotiation large quantities of spent, weak-harging and charging acids, located at the plant of the Western Cartridge Company, Springfield, Ill., bids for which will be received until November 12, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The acids offered are described as follows: 650,072.5 pounds of spent acid, stored in tanks containing 424,302.3 pounds of 100 per cent sulphuric and 119,548.3 pounds of 100 per cent nitric acid; 107,688 pounds of weak-charging acid, stored in tanks containing 76,781.6 pounds of 100 per cent sulphuric and 5,309 pounds of 100 per cent nitric acid; and 171,956.4 pounds of charging acid, stored in tanks containing 147,602 pounds of 100 per cent sulphuric and 10,313.9 pounds of 100 per cent nitric acid.

These acids are in good condition and may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the St. Louis District Ordnance Office.

SECRETARY WILSON DELIVERS SIGNIFICANT LABOR ADDRESS

No effort is made in this issue of THE MINING CONCRESS JOURNAL to cover the news of the proceedings of President Wilson's Industrial Conference. Those proceedings were carried in great detail by the daily papers throughout the country. One feature of the convention, however, which does deserve space in this issue is an extract from the address delivered by the Secretary of Labor. The position he takes is held to be indicative of creat encouragement. He said:

great encouragement. He said:
"The whole world is face to face with the most difficult peace-time problem it has ever had to deal with. The wastage of war has been tremendous. There has not only been the loss of millions of lives and the permanent disability of other millions of people, but there has been an extraordinary destruction of the material resources of the world. The power of replacement of the things destroyed has been seriously impeded by the conditions that constitute the aftermath of war. Industry has been disarranged by the processes of readjustment to the needs of peace, and commerce has been handicapped by insufficient shipping facilities, foreign exchange, and do-mestic uncertainty. Many countries are without stable government, and financial inflation in all of the commercial countries of the world has played havoc with the relative val-

ues of money, wages and commodities. "The effect of these things has been reflected in the high cost of living and the consequent demand for higher wage rates to meet the increasing burden of the family budget. Yet increases in the wage rate do not always give relief. There are but two wavs by which the general standard of living of the wage-workers can be improved. One is by increased productivity, making more material available for wages. The other is by taking the means of increased compensation out of the profits of the employer. If wages are increased and profits remain the same, the burden is passed on to the consuming public in the form of an increased cost of living, and comes back in that form to the wage-worker himself. No portion of improved living standards can come out of the profits of the employers unless there is profiteering.

"And what gives the opportunity for profiteering? The very conditions that we are confronted with today—the destructive agencies of war, the disarrangement of industry and commerce, and the unrest and high nervous tension of our people, resulting in a shortage of supply as compared with demand. The whole world is interested in returning to the highest productive efficiency, having due regard to the health, safety, and opportunities for rest, recreation and improvement of those who toil. The more productive we are the sooner we will replace the wastage of war, return to normal price levels and abolish the

opportunity for profiteering. There can be no profiteering where the production is ample to meet the needs of the people of the world if there is a free flow of material from producer to consumer. It is only where the production is not sufficient for the needs of the people, or, when sufficient, where artificial obstructions impede proper distribution that there is any possibility of profiteering. Anything that restricts the highest efficiency commensurate with the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the workers tends to retard the progress of the country as a whole.

"For that reason we are all interested in the maintenance of industrial peace, but there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice. Just as international wrongs may accumulate to the point where war is necessary to bring relief, so industrial wrongs may make industrial conflict preferable to the further endurance of the wrongs imposed. Nor is it sufficient that either side to an industrial controversy should be the sole judge of what constitutes justice. The means must exist by which all men may know that justice has been secured. An imaginary wrong has all the force and effect of reality until it is shown that it is only imag-inary. We have found ways of regulating all the other relations of mankind. Surely human intelligence can devise some acceptable method of adjusting the relationship between employer

and employe.

"The right of any man to cease working for another for any reason that is sufficient to himself is the basic element of human liberty. The right of any person to refuse to operate his plant at any time he desires to do so is the exercise of a property right guaranteed by the Constitution. It does not follow that because these rights exist it is necessary to exercise them. They must nevertheless be safeguarded. Having done that and having devised the machinery by which justice can be secured and by which everybody at interest has the opportunity of knowing that justice has been secured, it is not likely that the right to cease work will be exercised by sufficient numbers, or the right to cease operating industrial plants will be carried to such an extent as to seriously affect the welfare of the balance of the peope.

"There have been a number of great epochs in the spiritual and material advancement of mankind. The laws of justice laid down by Moses and the laws of love laid down by Christ stand out as the greatest of all ideals. Upon your shoulders rests a splendid responsibility. Before you the doors of opportunity are open, not to the acquisition of wealth or the attainment of fame, but to the greater achievement, the establishment of institutions that will promote the welfare of mankind down through the ages. If you, in the abundance of your combined wisdom and experience, can produce an acceptable document of this character, the results of your work will find a place in the hearts of men like the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Emancipation Proclamation.

'In the name of the President of the United States and in his behalf, I wish you godspeed

in the great task before you."

OKLAHOMA KANSAS AND MISSOURI CHAPTER

The organization of the Oklahoma-Kansas and Missouri Chapter of The American Mining Congress was formed during the year 1919, and began to actively function in August accepted the secretaryship of the organization. Mr. Koelker is a mining engineer who formerly worked under R. C. Allen, who then was Mines Tax Adviser for the Treasury Department.

The membership of the Chapter numbers about eighty and represents from 70 to 80 per cent of the total independent zinc and lead ore production of the Miami Zinc Fields, and includes the district tax organization and the High Grade Ore Producers membership, These two organizations have been most successful in the handling of tax matters and

high grade ore problems.

The weekly bulletin prepared by the secretary is giving to the membership the first accurate and comprehensive information ever offered relating to production and mines statistics, and is combined with accurate market information from several New York correspondents.

The object of the organization as relating to this district is to bring about cooperation and coordination between the mine operators of the district, and to cooperate with the national organization in the many national problems relating to the mining industry.

The operators in this district have been greatly benefitted by the activity of the national body in clarifying the matters relating to mines taxation.

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Vic'or Rakowsky, Governor.

Executive Committee: P. B. Butler, F. N. Bendelari, Victor Rakowsky

Board of Directors (one year): Edgar Wallower, Missouri; C. F. Dike, Oklahoma; P. B. Butler, Kansas; George Coleman, Oklahoma; L. L. Fillius, Oklahoma. years): D. C. Corner, Kansas; John Capelli, Kansas; T. F. Covne, Missouri; F. N. Bendelari, Oklahoma; Victor Rakowsky, Oklahoma. (Three years): J. W. Hoffman, Kansas; T. J. Franks, Missouri; C. E. Schwarz, Oklahoma; Frank Weeks, Oklahoma; D. D.

Dunkin, Oklahoma. D. C. Corner, Treasurer,

FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS TO BE FREE FROM "PRICE FIXING"

Reports have reached the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicating that statements have been circulated to the effect that the department has "fixed prices" for raw fertilizer materials pursuant to a con-ference held with the producers of such materials at Washington on October 6 and The department announces not only that it has not "fixed" any prices as reported, but that after due consideration, it has reached the conclusion that, in the circumstances, it would not be warranted at the present time in naming a fair profit for such raw fertilizer materials as sul-phate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, and cottonseed meal. The department, however, will continue fully to exercise its own powers under the licensing system against profiteering as well as in conjunction with the Department of Justice. The amendment to the Control Act carries a provision to the effect that anyone who violates the act by profiteering or otherwise shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Any act of profiteering under the law or any other violation of the law may be prosecuted criminally after the licensing provisions thereof are terminated by a formal proclamation of peace.

Use More Artificial Abrasives

The most important problem affecting producers of natural abrasives in the United States is the recent extensive substitution of artificial abrasives for uses which a few years ago were supplied almost exclusively by natural products. The future of the natural abrasive mining industries is largely to be determined by the extent to which such substitution may be carried, and a careful study of this problem would be of great interest both to the miners of natural abrasives and the miners of raw materials from which many of the artificial abrasives are manufactured.

Reports Manganese Find

The Superior Manganese Company reports an exceptionally good find of highgrade manganese ore at Neva, Tenn. The ore is being mined for use in the new tenton electric furnace that has been erected at Cleveland, Tenn., and will begin operating in the near future. It is also planned to treat the carbonate ore of the East Fork Mine, near Sevierville, Tenn., in this furnace. Reports of the operations of this furnace are awaited with interest. The furnace is being built by the Tennessee Manganese Company of Knoxville, Tenn.

Load Many Coal Cars

As indicating the efforts being made to handle the coal situation, a report has been received showing that for the week ended September 27, Pennsylvania Lines East loaded more cars of bituminous coal than ever before in the entire history of the road. In that week, Pennsylvania Lines East loaded 24,158 cars of bituminous coal, which is 1,022 cars more than its next highest previous record, which was for the week of August 23, 1919.

Finds New Steel Markets

The United States is finding many steel markets that formerly were believed to be exclusively for continental monopolization. For example, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are countries in which the United States is successfully competing for trade.

Little Stimulus to Gold Production

There is little stimulus to increased production of gold, the added cost of materials and labor forcing many projects to be abandoned. In case of inactive mines a reopening is usually very costly and may entail considerable dewatering, retimbering and extra labor.

French Blast Furnace Situation

Of French blast furnaces in the Nancy and eastern districts only six out of forty operated before the war are in blast; in Longwy two out of a possible thirty-six furnaces are in use. In the south central and west districts the proportion is higher; twenty out of thirty-four furnaces are operating. About 1,705 tons per day are produced by all these furnaces.

The Roberts & Schaefer Company have just issued a catalog illustrating the service they are prepared to render coal mining companies. This catalog is profusely illustrated with photographs of their Marcus coal tipple, picking table screens, etc. Copies will be furnished upon request to the Roberts and Schaefer Company.

The Atlas Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., announces the removal of their general offices to 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The volume of business in tipple construction and increased facility for service to coal operators is cause for the engagement by Jacobsen & Schraeder, Inc., of the entire top floor of the Majestic Building, Chicago, and a branch office in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL ZONES JUSTIFIED ONLY AS WAR MEASURE, SAYS LESHER

Concerning a report, soon to be published, on the zoning system as applied to coal, C. E. Lesher, the geologist in charge of mineral fuels for the U. S. Geological

Survey, says:

"There can be no question as to the necessity for and valuable results attained by the zoning system in the distribution of coal in 1918. As a war measure the zones were justified and proved their worth. The control of distribution and the saving in transportation effort made possible by the zones could have been attained in no other way. The question at onces arises why if the zones were such a help during the war they should not be adopted now. If it is an uneconomical use of transportation to haul coal from one field across another in war time, it is not equally a waste of effort in times of peace.

"There can be no zone system without governmental control of distribution of coal. Under normal conditions the idea of restriction in the movement of coal is abhorrent to the greater part of the coal Limitations of markets and industry. stifling of competition would remove the incentive to individual effort. No zones can be outlined that are self-contained and none could, in the very nature of things, be made permanent. The tendency of each producing field to obtain extensions to its market territory and to restrain the en-croachment of other fields would produce controversy vastly greater than is now experienced in the adjustments of the railroad rate structive. Bituminous coal is of many varieties and kinds, but the production of certain of these varieties of coal is limited to certain mines and fields. Coal of particular quality is essential to the manufacturing of gas for cities, for making malleable iron, for making coke, and for many other special uses. The establishments for making gas or malleable iron or for by-product coke are situated not with respect to the proximity of the coal supply but adjacent to the market for the product. A consumer in Chicago may not be able to operate his plant without a certain grade of coal from West Virginia or Pennsylvania, but most of his neighbors may be satisfied with coal from nearby fields in Illinois or Indiana. If Chicago is without the zone for the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, special provision must be made to supply the consumer with his particular needs.

"During the war Chicago was outside the zones for these eastern coals, and it was necessary to provide permits for the shipment of gas and coking coal to certain consumers in that market. It was also necessary to deny permits to many others,

either because they could use local coals or because their product was not considered essential to the war program. But during the war it was possible to set apart the preferred from the nonpreferred consumer and to permit one to operate and close down the other. In times of peace, on what reasonable ground can Pocahontas coal be denied a clay products establishment, a florist, or a window-glass factory if the operator of this or that factory maintains that Pocahontas coal is necessary to his successful operation?

"It is said to be a fundamental principle of rate making that no discrimination can be made in rates because of the use to which the product transported is to be put. Different rates can be and have been established for the identical transportation service for commodities, as gold ore, dependent on the value of the ore. But different rates would not be countenanced for hauling the same ore to a cyanide recovery plant as against a shipment to a

smeltery.

"Zones sufficiently restricted to result in saving of transportation would prohibit the movement of much coal that, as industry is situated, would be essential. To let down the bars in one instance and not in another would require a type of arbitrary action possible only to a governmental agency, and submitted to by shippers and consumers alike without protest only un-

der stress of war.

"It has been argued that zones might be established by adjustment in the freightrate structure. For example, rates might be so adjusted that by comparison, coal from the farthermost mines in Illinois and Indiana could be shipped to Chicago so much cheaper than coal from southern West Virginia that none but those absolutely requiring the eastern coal would pay the freight. But such a course would penalize industry in Chicago, and result in the stoppage of certain manufacturing activities and discourage the establishment of others. Such a course in this instance is unthinkable, because one of the lessons learned from the war is that manufacturing industry is already too centralized in the east for national welfare and safety. Furthermore, the present rates on coal really determine to a large extent the market that can be reached and under normal conditions restrain the shipment to comparatively well-defined zones. In face the bituminous coal zones established by the Fuel Administration were largely predetermined by the practice of distribution in former years resulting from competitive conditions under fixed railroad rates on coal.

"The answer to those who would have the distribution of bituminous zoned for all time is that it is not necessary except as a measure of extreme urgency, and that its administration would require a continuing governmental agency with power over distribution and use of coal that is foreign to our national thought.

"Consumers would find as much objection in a policy of permanent zones as would the producers and shippers. Perhaps as good an example as any of this may be found in the experience of the Fuel Administration in 1918 with the Iowa zone. Bituminous coal of an inferior quality is produced in a number of small districts in the central part of Iowa. On the basis of representations made to the joint committee on zones of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations the original zone for coal produced in Iowa was limited to include roughly the western two-thirds of the state, in the expectation that the mines in Iowa could be expected to supply that part of the state with coal. The westernmost limit to which coal from Illinois could be shipped into Iowa was to the west of the easternmost limit for Iowa coal. As regards the relative ability of the two fields, lowa and Illinois, to supply the state, these limits were doubtless correctly established. It happened, however, that at the time the zones were inaugurated in April, 1918, because of a controversy over prices, the railroads ceased the purchase of Iowa coal for fuel. Vigorous protests were made by the operators and mine labor in Iowa against the restriction in shipments of lowa coal into the eastern third of the state, and it was claimed that, cut off from this market, the mines were closing down, the miners leaving the fields, and that the local industry was being wrecked. These protests were seconded by state officials and manufacturing interests. To prevent the demoralization of the coal-producing industry in the state the restriction was removed and Iowa coal permitted to move to any point within the state; at the same time, to fully insure the Iowa producers ample market for their coal, a condition sought by all interests in the state, the westernmost limit on Illinois coal was moved east of the line first established. The consumers who were thereby denied the superior coal from Illinois at once entered vigorous protest at the necessity of burning coal from their own mines, notwithstanding that they had but a few days previously contended for the unrestricted use of Iowa coal by Iowa consumers.

"In this report on the zone system Mr. Ellis has presented in detail the historical facts leading up to the adoption of the policy, has described the zones and modifications, and by quoting selected portions of the mass of the correspondence record on the subject has shown at once some of the difficulties in administering such a

policy and the methods pursued in meeting the difficulties. It should not be assumed that the zones were administered and modifications made solely on the basis of the record contained in this report. The administration was possessed of daily and weekly operating statistics that informed fully as to conditions of production and supply of coal in each and every portion of the country, and no action was taken with respect to the zones that these statistics did not indicate in some measure a necessity.

"It is believed that this report is an important contribution to the record of war-time regulation of a most important and essential industry, and as such needs no further introduction."

DR. GARFIELD RESTORES FUEL PRIORITY LIST ON EVE OF STRIKE

Dr. Garfield's coal priority, order issued October 31, reads as follows:

"Acting under authority conferred on me by in order of priority set out in the preference by virtue of authority conferred upon him by the Act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, I hereby revoke the order of the United States Fuel Administrator issued January 31, 1919, in so far as it suspended the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of January 14, 1918, effective 7 o'clock a. m., January 15, 1918, and the portion of the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of May 25, 1918, setting up preference lists, and I hereby restore the said order of January 14, 1918, and said portion of the order of May 25, 1918, to like effect as if they had not been suspended; and I designate the Director General of Railroads and his representatives to carry into effect the said order of January 14, 1918, and to make such diversions of coal which the railroads under his direction may as common carriers have in their possession, as may be necessary in the present emergency to provide for the requirements of the country in order of priority set out in the preference list included in the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of May 25, 1918, as follows:

- (a) Railroads.
- (b) Army and Navy, together with other departments of the Federal Government.
- (c) State and County Departments and Institutions.
 - (d) Public Utilities.
 - (e) Real Dealers.
- (f) Manufacturing Plants on War Industries Board's Preference List.
- (g) Manufacturing Plants not on War Industries Board's Preference List.
 - (h) Jobbers.
 - (i) Lake.
 - (i) Tidewater.

SUCCESS ATTENDS DEDICATION OF PITTSBURGH STATION

The new experiment station of the U.S. Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, which has been in use for about two years, was formally dedicated to public service on September 29, the dedication ceremonies having been postponed on account of the emergency of war. The building was open for inspection at 8.30 in the morning, and guests began to assemble early to inspect the laboratories and museum. The dedication ceremonies were held in the court-yard, between the two wings of the building at the rear, where a speakers' stand had been built, and there was ample room for the large crowd that was in attendance. Weather that would rival the climate of California made this outdoor ceremony the more enjoyable. T. J. Gillespie, of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, presided, and the opening invocation was said by Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh. E. V. Babcock, mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, welcomed the assembled guests and official delegates to the city, and this welcome was responded to by A. T. Vogelsang, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in an eloquent address. He read the following telegram from President Wilson:

"Will you not be kind enough to convey my most hearty greetings to the assemblage at Pittsburgh next Monday. I wish that I might be present to express my very deep interest in the work being done by such instrumentalities for the increase of production, the safeguarding of life, and the raising of the standard of labor and scientific endeavor. It is a very happy circumstance that with this meeting should be associated the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the new buildings in Pittsburgh of the Bureau of

Mines."

He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the Bureau of Mines, both in peace time and during the period of the war, and went on to make an appeal for industrial peace as the sure foundation for national prosperity and happiness. "It is not asking too much of capital or too much of labor to grant this brief respite from industrial quarrels. Let this country once again get the pulse-beat of peace, which it craves above and beyond all other things. Let us confine our scrapping to the elimination of old methods, old formulas, and old ideas. The greedy profiteer is not yet out of the social equation, but he is going. The ignorant and scheming revolutionist is still with us to some extent, but he, too, is going. The sober, honest people of this country intend that both shall walk the same plank. Happy days when they go.'

William C. Sproul, governor of Pennsylvania, spoke forcefully of the importance of the mining industry in Pennsylvania, of the contribution which the Bureau of Mines has made and can make to its continued progress, and pledged the cooperation of the state in every way in helping the bureau to do the things it is necessary and desirable to do in the development of the Pittsburgh station to its full usefulness. He also urged the cooperation of the men who do the work in the mining industry and the men who have the properties in which the work is done. He further said:

There is one other thing in which I am very much interested and that is the surroundings of mining properties in Penn-sylvania. I am interested very much, and the state is going to be interested very much in this question of housing. You can have your mines as safe as you please, as safe as human ingenuity finds possible to make them; you can have engineers as far-sighted as you please, and your miners as loyal and progressive as you please; but you cannot raise good citizens in squalid, badly-cared-for localities and in poorly constructed, unsanitary homes. This institution is interested in that, and very much interested in the state of things which will bring about better conditions, but I thnk it is the duty of the state to help in those matters very materially. And if I am spared until the next session of the Legislature I propose to make certain recommendations to the people of this commonwealth and representatives by their lawmakers which may be considered radical, but which I believe will be very effective in bringing about better conditions, more sanitary and more inviting communities for our people to live in."

J. Parke Channing, the representative of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in a thoughtful address, discussed the problem of production and distribution in industry and the industrial problems of the day. He said:

"To my mind democracy in industry means cooperation with the workmen, in discussing with them the question of wages, hours of work, and working conditions. The question of working conditions is the most important, and on it will depend the health and comfort of the worker and

the efficiency of the plant.

"The engineer, then, in his relations with the workmen must realize that first and foremost there must be justice. He must realize that the health of the men must be conserved. No sick man can ever have a sane view of life. He must strive as much as possible to make the workman have an interest in his work, explaining to him the operations which are apparently inexplicable and the bearing which it has upon the work of the plant as a whole. He must encourage the men toward right living and economy, as one of the greatest desires and satisfactions of life is to own something. He must see that as far as possible his plant is made attractive, because a man feels better and works better in a well-lighted, well-ventilated, and wellkept plant than in a dirty, grimy place. And, lastly, he must not repress the desires of the workmen to associate, but should encourage his men to get together and to form associations just the same as he, himself, belongs to his various engineering organizations. But foremost, and as his guiding star, he must remember that justice is at the basis of all industrial as well as social relations."

Next the key of the building was formally turned over to Director Van H. Manning by Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, who said that he hoped the key would never lock the building, but he regarded it rather as a symbol of the purpose and the function of the bureau to unlock the secrets of nature for the use and benefits

of all mankind.

Mr. Manning, in receiving the key, said: "It is indeed to me a very high privilege to accept from you this key to this magnificent structure which has been contributed to the cause of humanity by our Government. It is an honor to be the representative who has been selected to accept this emblem which stands for safety and efficiency in the universal industry, and I hereby pledge to you, Mr. Secretary, and to you who represent capital and labor, employer and employe in the mining and allied industries, my allegiance to the cause

we represent."

The official delegates and invited guests were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon on the third floor of the bureau's building, after which two special trains conveyed the visitors to the experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa., where a mine explosion involving 1,100 pounds of coal dust was set off in the experimental mine. After this the use of rockdust barriers for the prevention of coalmine explosions was demonstrated; also the use of liquid oxygen explosives for underground work. The visitors also inspected the interior of the experimental mine and the laboratory equipment by which the results of controlled mine explosions are recorded and their effects

In the evening the guests were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at an organ recital in Carnegie Music Hall at which Samuel Harden Church, director of the Carnegie Institute; A. T. Vogelsang, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau

of Mines, made brief addresses. Following this there was shown the motion-picture film, "The Story of Coal," which has just been prepared by the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the National

Coal Operators Association.

The following two days were devoted to the holding of the Fourth National First-aid and Mine Rescue Contests on Forbes Field. On the afternoon of the second day Director Van H. Manning announced the names of those to whom there had been awarded the first gold medals of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association for heroism displayed in efforts for the rescue of imprisoned miners or persons in jeopardy. Sixteen medals were awarded, eight of them to men who had lost their lives in their heroic attempts.

On the evening of the second day a pageant, "The Hidden Treasures of Earth," written and directed by Thomas Wood Stevens, was presented on Forbes Field by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh with the cooperation of the School of Drama of Carnegie Institute of Technology. This pageant, showing in spectacular form the conquest of the secrets of the earth by man with the aid of knowledge, and his attainment thereby of power, was most artistically performed and was greatly enjoyed by thousands of people.

On the third day the final contests were held of the First Aid and Mine Rescue Meet, and in the evening the prizes were awarded to the winners at a smoker given in the assembly room of the Chamber of

Commerce.

Vermont Talcs

Vermont tales vary from a very soft, green, translucent, foliated variety to a moderately hard, compact massive variety ranging in color from white through light green and gray-green to a dark mottled green. Practically no fibrous talc is found in Vermont. Foliated tale occurs in small quantities, but is not of commercial importance, because, although it is soft and very pure, it is very difficult to grind properly by the machinery now in use, owing to the fact that it breaks up in thin plates or laminae which slip upon each other in the grinding machinery. Thus the massive is the only variety of pure talc important in Vermont. The mining of talc, however, is peculiar in this region in that a closely associated mineral, known locally as "grit," is usually mined with the talc and often forms the most important part of the out-"Grit," as the term is used in Vermont, does not mean siliceous or other gritty impurity, but refers solely to the talcose material occurring with the pure

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH GROWING NEED OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

By VAN. H. MANNING

The welfare of any industry must be considered in connection with the welfare of the people. Capital and labor cannot disregard the public, that must be represented and considered. A review of the American petroleum industry shows that the industrial development and general prosperity of the United States depend upon an adequate supply of petroleum. It was one of the prime factors in assuring victory for the armies of the Allies, and today our automobiles, trucks, farm tractors and motor boats are dependent on it for power, and few manufacturing industries can exist without it. There are no known commercial substitutes for gasoline or lubricating oils, and, in fact, petroleum in one form or another reaches every household in the civilized world. As to the future, it is certain that the demand for petroleum will increase.

Faced with this growing need for petroleum, we have to consider seriously the means whereby an adequate supply for the future can be obtained. We know that the domestic output does not meet the present consumption and that the amount of this deficit will probably continue to increase. Of the original available supply underground, it is estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey that we have consumed 40 per cent that is unreplaceable. A diminishing output with increasing consumption will make the United States more

dependent on foreign fields.

It is true that there are vast oil reserves in foreign countries, and if these fields could be developed without hindrance, they could, even though consumption continues to increase at the present rate, probably meet the world's demands for the next ten years at least. Prediction beyond the tenyear period is not safe, for too many un-

certainties are involved.

In meeting the world's needs, however, the oil from the United States will continue to occupy a less and less dominant position, because within the next two to five years the oil fields of this country will reach their maximum production, and from that time on we will face an ever-increasing decline.

We thus see domestic oil fields unable to meet our home demands under present methods of utilization and manufacture. This startling fact cannot be ignored. We must and can obtain a more efficient utilization of petroleum by proper investigative work. Research work and scientific development work should be actively stimulated.

Our efforts should tend toward obtaining perfection in processes, mechanical equipment, and in the proper development of our plants and processes. The day of empirical formulas and rule-of-thumb methods should not be passively allowed to continue. It is only by scientific research and the adoption of methods pointed out by this research in which natural laws form a basis for the quality and value of any product that we can hope to obtain the most valuable products out of petroleum.

Today there are many laboratory processes which have not been developed further simply because of insufficient funds to install them commercially. One object of research would be to test out on a commercial scale many of the laboratory processes now dormant commercially because of insufficient funds. Another object of research should be to correlate the pertinent facts of all investigative work and start supplemental research at the point where it is needed. This procedure will avoid costly repetition. The results of all past and current work should be properly correlated and brought under one large head, so that the greatest good can be accomplished and duplication minimized.

It is the research man who should point out the manufacturing losses and indicate the necessary investigative work whereby these losses will possibly be reduced or eliminated. These results should not be stored in the records of one company, but should be available to other manufacturers, so that they may profit by the experience and findings of their neighbors. A proper exchange of information must save much costly duplication of work.

The petroleum industry, valued at billions of dollars annually, is essential to national efficiency, and national efficiency can be attained only through scientific research. The necessity of such research is becoming recognized more and more by the large industrial units, some of which spend thousands of dollars annually for scientific investigations. Many petroleum organizations have scientific bureaus, but much of the knowledge these bureaus gain is confined in the archives of the company's laboratory.

The need of research is recognized in many professions, and particularly in medicine. The medical profession is essential to personal health and life, and vast sums of money have been donated to medical research. As a result, typhoid fever, smallpox, and many other deadly diseases have been mastered. The money donated to medical research has been refunded many times over through the saving of life and the increase of human efficiency, and intensive research in the petroleum industry would yield results incomparably more valuable than the cost of the work. A fraction of the sums spent in medical research would, if expended in petroleum investigations, bring about im-

proved methods that would vastly increase efficiency in the utilization of each barrel of oil. In 1918 the value of the output of crude oil and refined products in the United States was about \$2,500,000,000. Certainly the petroleum industry can afford to spend more than has heretofore been spent in research to discover new methods and perfecting those in use, for thereby the recovery of oil will be increased and utilization will be far more efficient. In this way the cost to the consumer will be lessened and a rapidly diminishing commodity, one essential to our existence, will be conserved.

In conclusion, I do not believe that this problem could be emphasized any more strongly than has been done in a letter to me from Secretary Lane, of September 24, from which I quote the following paragraphs which have a direct bearing on the

above subject.

"... It is not an exaggeration to say that millions of dollars must be spent in experiment before we know the many services to which a barrel of oil can be put. There is almost an indefinite opportunity for research work along this line. Petroleum is a challenge to the chemists of the world. And now the world is dependent upon it as it is upon nothing else excepting coal and iron, and the foodstuffs and textiles. It has jumped to this place of eminence within twenty years, and the world is concerned in knowing how large a supply there is and how every drop of it can best be used.

"We are behind the rest of the world in the use of our oil for fuel purposes. We are spendthrifts in this as in other of our natural resources. We can get three times as much energy as we do out of our oil through the use of the Diesel engine, yet we are doing little to promote development of a satisfactory type of stationary Diesel, or marine design. Instead of seeing how many hundred millions of barrels of oil we can produce and use, our effort should be to see how few millions of barrels will

satisfy our needs. . . . '

The views of Mr. M. L. Requa, in a letter to me of September 25, have such an important bearing on this great topic that I think it well also to add a few pertinent statements from his letter on this subject: . . I am on record in various published addresses as to my attitude concerning the petroleum problem, and I think it unnecessary to repeat those statements. I cannot, however, refrain from pointing out briefly, the acute need that I believe exists for constructive and cooperative work of the character that you are proposing. That it has never been done before has been due to two causes, one, the less pressing need, and the other, the lack of realization upon the part of the industry of the necessity for cooperative and constructive action.

"Because of the tremendous increase in the consumption of petroleum products, we have confronting us problems that have been of little concern in the past, but will be of very much greater concern in the future. Satisfactory answers cannot be made, except through constructive action upon the part of the industry. There is no alternative, in my judgment. . . .

"We are, in my judgment, just beginning to see the dawn of the 'real petroleum era.' All signs point to a demand for the product in the future that will far exceed anything in the past. I am optimistic enough to believe that the Diesel engine will be perfected and become of universal application; if so, the day of the steam

unit will have passed.

"The extraction from a barrel of oil of all of the component parts, so far as is commercially practicable, and the distribution of those products in channels of trade, in a useful and economical way, rather than their destruction as is now the case, is a matter of highest concern..."

CALIFORNIA SECTION OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

At the annual meeting, held October 22, of the California Metal and Minerals Producers Association, which is the new name of the old California Metal Producers Association reorganized in order to include within itself the California Chapter of the American Mining Congress, George W. Starr, of Grass Valley, Cal., was elected president; E. C. Hutchinson, first vice-president; L. D. Gordon, second vice-president; P. C. Knapp, third vice-president; Robert I. Kerr, secretary-treasurer; and Curtis H. Lindley, attorney. Albert Burch, E. C. Hutchinson and George W. Starr were elected to the Board of Directors for a period of three years. P. C. Knapp, W. J. Loring and O. J. Egleston were elected to the directorate for a period of two years. A. Fulton, William G. Devereux and L. D. Gordon were elected to the directorate for a period of one year.

At this meeting all active and corporate members of the American Mining Congress residing in the State of California were duly elected members of the California Metal and Minerals Producers Association. The secretary was instructed to notify such members of the action taken and report that such memberships would be perfected upon receipt of the dues provided for in Article III of the amended articles of the association, which provides that the annual

dues of the State Chapter is \$5.

The work of the California Chapter has been more or less retarded by the time which has been necessary to effect the reorganization of the California Metal Producers Association.

THE TAX-PAYER - A GUARANTOR

By George H. Cushing

Managing Director, American Wholesale Coal Association.

There is an old and a wise saying:
"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

The Congress in the United States is inclined

to offend in both particulars.

The oldest of proved truths is that a government cannot run any business efficiently or satisfy the people with the outcome. The evidence is convincing.

Joseph, in Egypt, established governmental corn cribs and got a "corner" on food. We



GEO. H. CUSHING

have no satisfactory review of the economic discussion which must have taken place. We have only a cold-blooded statement of the fact. Joseph was the autocrat of Egypt while he controlled the corn cribs. Then he fell. The Children of Israel of the next generation were in slavery in Egypt. Apparently the Ptolemies and the Egyptian people did not care to perpetuate the federal Food Administration. They had their own barbaric way of recording their dislikes.

The followers of the Christ made the next

recorded attempt. The only lasting result was to give Ananias a reputation for being the prize liar of all history.

Rome at one time established public corn cribs. The men who advocated them failed, and even the Roman Republic went down.

After hundreds of similar attempts elsewhere—and always with the same result—New Zealand tried federal control of railroads. It turned them over to the labor unions, who absorbed all of the income and made the carriers over into a scheme of job insurance. When the railroads were bankrupt, the British Government stepped in to end the experiment, absorbed the impossible debt and told that province to behave itself in future.

Thus, the idea of federal control is quite old. It is about the oldest economic experiment of record. Its effectiveness has been thoroughly disproved. Just the same, the American Government puts it forward as a panasea, in this advanced date of 1919 A. D., with as much flourish as though it were a real discovery. The noise made over the re-discovery of this ancient idea recalls the noise made by one conspicious Washington politician some years ago when he re-discovered the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule.

Government control or ownership is chartered on every road map of history as being the worst possible. The danger signal is hoisted on every pertinent page of history. America, however, is now advertising it as being the direct route to ease and comfort. In this it is offending against the wise old saying: "Be not the last to lay the old aside." So much for that.

The most interesting offense of Congress is that it insists upon being the first to try new and dangerous experiments. The latest proposal is that the people shall guarantee a fixed return on railroad investment. Presumedly this will be 6 per cent. Presumedly the roads which manage to earn more than 6 per cent will deposit their surplus earnings in a common fund to make good the shortcomings of those who earned less than 6 per cent. In a word, the strongest road must carry the weak. In any event, any man who controls a railroad enterprise, and who has the consent of a government bureau to issue securities against it, can sit down with assurance in future and collect his dividends.

I am going to pass hurriedly over the more obvious objections to any such proposal. They are too well known to need extended reiteration here.

For example, every one knows that scientific capitalization, which is presupposed in such a program, must rest upon a known public and frequently corrected valuation of the railroads. For years such a physical valuation of the railroads has been under way. Only two railroads have been so valued, and the Government's valuation is only one half of that of the private companies. It will take years and years to complete the work on all of the roads. Also, Commissioner Clark told the Senate Committee that even the principles upon which valuation must proceed have not been established and cannot be except by a series of court actions which it must take years to complete. There cannot be, therefore, scientific issuances of stock and bonds until we have that physical valuation. To attempt to use such a method today is senseless idealism. However, I pass it over as being ground properly and fully covered by other men.

It occurs to everyone that this plan would put a governmental bureau in detailed charge of the financing of a series of truly great corporations.

Any man of experience knows what labor has been involved in fianancing any large undertaking in the past. When, for example, a promoter went to New York to raise any large sum of money he had to prove that the venture had a reasonable chance to earn dividends. He had to prove that it was really needed and that there was reasonable assurance of enough traffic to support it. This involved an exhaustive study of the potentialities of the involved sections of the country. Such potentialities were based upon either the existence of natural resources or the fact that within that district the natural resources of other districts came to a focus. Thus it had to be shown that the territory traversed produced something or that it was the logical place for an extensive manufacturing business.

For this method of deciding upon the advisability of a new railroad enterprise, it is now proposed to substitute a government bureau which will become the arbiter in all such things. At the head of such a bureau will be men who are paid less than a Congressmanless, therefore, than \$7,500 per year. This means that, in the main, they will be men of small caliber. You can't hire much of a man for \$7,500 a year. The Government's experience proves that point.

If we judge by experience, their decisions will not be and cannot be made out of consideration alone for the need for any new railroad. Instead, it will be made on the advice of a Congressman or Senator who says that it would be advisable to grant such a presmit.

I am not speaking on theory. I know, of my own knowledge, how such decisions have been arrived at in Washington and how they are being made in Washington as this is being written. However, this also is a trite subject, so I let it pass.

The biggest objection to this whole proposal has not, as far as I have observed, been brought to public attention. It is as follows:

When a man decides to promote a new railroad and when he determines the course which that railroad shall take, the need for that railroad and the route over which it is to be put down are strictly matters of his personal judgment. No one told him or even asked him to promote a railroad. He volunteered. No one told him or even asked him to select a certain route. In that matter, also, he volunteered. Thus, in all respects, the initiative was his and his alone.

Particularly the judgment used-good or bad-was his and his only.

In twenty-five years I have had drawn to my attention a great many of these proposed railroads. I have known many promoters. Your judgment would have told you that these railways started nowhere and ended nowhere and had nothing to carry between those two delightfully indefinite terminals. Your judgment would have told you that they were not to be considered as business enterprises at all but merely as wild-cat promotion schemes.

The promoters, however, were eloquently persuasive. Almost they made you believe that not only must these roads prove money makers—being connecting links between great systems which would use them—but they were absolutely required to keep the country going.

Most railroads so promoted in the past have proved monumental mistakes. They have gone quickly into bankruptcy. Some of them have rusted out of existence and have gone the way of all things useless.

Under this new proposal, the future solvency of such railroads is guaranteed by the Government itself. There may be the same bad judgment—or lack of any judgment at all—in the matter of putting down the roads. However, the natural consequences will not be the bankruptcy of the man who made the mistake and of those who invested behind him. Nor will it be the abandonment of that mistake.

On the contrary, the only result will be a glorification of that mistake into a public burden.

The man may have used notoriously bad judgment which should have brought him a deserved failure, but, instead, it yields him an assured profit so long as he continues in possession of that property. He gets 6 per cent on the money which he puts in or—which may not mean the same thing at all—on the securities which some Washington bureau allowed him to sell. His bad judgment, instead of being his quick undoing, is, by this

proposed law, glorified into a public obligation. The taxpayers of the United States must assume it while the perpetrator enjoys riches at public expense. The taxpayer must become guarantor of every madcap enterprise in railroading. The people must pay for ever and a day a dividend on that property either in freight charges or in taxes.

The only thing necessary to burden the nation with such a horrible nightmare is for some smooth-talking, persuasive individual to convince a Washington bureau that his project is a needed public improvement.

Others may be willing to guarantee, out of their private purses, the consequences of a fool's or a knave's mistakes of judgment. I, as a taxpayer and a citizen, am not. I refuse to guarantee anybody's judgment by announcing my willingness to pay 6 per cent on the money invested in his own hopeful enterprise.

Instead, I say that the judgment was his. The burden of proving the wisdom of that judgment must be his also. I had nothing to do with making this plan. I am not going to pay him dividends on it if he cannot earn

them himself.

However, this proposal before Congress is that the people of the United States shall become guarantors for all time of everything that has been done in the way of building railroads in past or that may be done in future.

It is an awful thing to undertake.

We may, some day, come to the time when we will not even use railroads except perfunctorily as we now use canals and horses. Nevertheless, under governmental guaranty we must pay dividends on railroad stock, or we must buy the roads, junk them and return to the owners, out of the public treasury, the money that was spent on them originally. I can conceive of no more dangerous undertaking

A companion piece to this proposal carries identically this same suggestion. That is, after an individual has promoted and built a railroad, he sets himself up as the manager of it. The railroad is his private venture. The capital is supplied by his friends or those who believe in him. A little select group of people choose him as manager of that property. He is then "monarch of all he surveys." No one is allowed to suggest how he shall manage his property. The advice of other people is neither solicited nor accepted. His policy of management is his own.

Under private ownership and private operation, if he cannot operate that railroad successfully, the venture fails. Then, either the investors select another manager or they sell out to other people who select a competent manager. In either event, incompetence of management is short lived. The net result is to get, in the end, competent and, therefore

economical, management,

Under the system of public guarantees of the

profitableness of private ventures, the mismanagement is perpetuated. The mistakes in management, if any, do not react upon the man who made them, but upon the people who become guarantors of the enterprise as a whole. Thus mismanagement, instead of being the quick route to retirement for the bad manager, is glorified in a public obligation to be borne by the whole people.

The two proposals amount to this:

The American people are asked to endorse in blank a certain promissory note. They do not and cannot know who is going to lend the money on that note. They do not know what use is to be made of that money. They do not know who is to borrow it. They do not even know the amount. Nevertheless, their endorsement is good for the principal and interest—particularly the interest—on this promissory note of decided and delightful indefiniteness.

Personally, I would not sign a promissory note in blank on any account. I would not do it for my closest relation or best friend. What I would not do as a priva'e business transaction I will not do in my public capacity as a citizen. Certainly, I will not sign a promissory note in blank which compels me to guarantee the principal and interes: of such an indefinite and expanding sum as must be involved in not only the value of the railroads today, but of all roads in future. Certainly, I will not when I do not know who is going to lend the money, who is going to manage it, or how much there is going to be of it.

Yet that is the very proposal which is put under my nose as a taxpayer and a citizen. I am to be asked to guarantee a fixed return upon the total amount invested in all the

American railroads.

When the Congress proposes such a thing it proposes that we make a wholly new experiment. In doing so, it sins against the other clause in the old saying. "Be not the first by whom the new is tried."

Others may be willing to stand on such a program. I am not. Also, I believe that millions of others in the United States will take the same position as I do when they know what this thing means.

Large Manganese Stocks Available

At the close of the war in November, 1918, there were large stocks of managanese on hand at the furnaces amounting to approximately 228,924 tons, or more than ten months' supply. While the stocks have been drawn upon to considerable extent, there is a relatively large supply of manganese available at the present time. Shipments of ore have been received from foreign sources, particularly India and Brazil, and one shipment of dioxide ore was imported from the Caucasus.

HAS THE METAL INDUSTRY ANY LESSONS FOR COAL PRODUCERS?

By R. DAWSON HALL Managing Editor "Coal Age"

At the meeting of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute someone remarked that he had seen a mine shovel load 450 tons in a day with only four men and a mule, one of the men being the driver of the mule. The statement created no little excitement till it was added that this achievement was performed, not in a coal mine, but in a salt mine. As soon as it was learned that this work had been accomplished at Retsof, in the State of New York, interest ceased as if no mining experience except in the mining of coal is considered by coal mining men of any importance.

The incident at the Huntington, W. Va., meeting, just recalled, was stamped as the normal attitude of the coal mining fraternity by another incident which almost immediately followed. Someone called attention to the fact that at the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.'s mine, according to the report of 1918, the production of ore per man, including all the men in and around the mine, was twentyone tons per man shift. Just as it was declared in the case of the loading shovel that the area which could be excavated without support was large and so large methods could be employed without difficulty, so in the case of the Inspiration Company an attempt was made to show that peculiar conditions existed. True the material at Miami, Ariz., is soft-it is porphyrytic ore. True, also, breakage is not a consideration and the ore is delivered by gravity. Breakage, however, is not a consideration in many coking-coal mines, and gravity is a decided help in many anthracite mines, but somehow such results as these are not obtained.

The answer "metal mine" or "not a coal mine" is not a fair one. It is merely a plea of avoidance against a perfectly logical deduction that there is no great difference between metal mining and coal mining, between the mining especially of one non-metallic mineral and another.

A broad view of both fields is really necessary if we would keep up with progress. In some lines coal mining is daily outstripping metal mining and metal mining outstripping coal mining, and both are all to slow to learn from one another.

But, to return to the costs of breaking down and loading material, it may be said that the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company puts the gross cost of mining in 1917 at 72.39 cents per ton of ore. In that year the average output of ores per man shift for all men whose wages were chargeable to the mining department was 17.26 tons. This included, we

are told in the report, the work of the surface as well as the underground men, supply men, chemists, samplers, engineers, etc. At the mines of the Alaska Gold Mines Company in 1916 the ore production cost was only 31.31 cents per ton. In the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.'s report, stoping was set at 76.63 cents and tramming at 9.23 cents, the stoping and tramming costs together reaching only 85.86 cents per ton. It has been estimated, perhaps none too conservatively, that this cost will ultimately be brought down to 40 cents per ton. It should be noted further that in the gold mines mentioned the material mined is quartz.

The mining of these metal mines is done wholly by day labor, a form of service which is always regarded as inefficient. We are constantly being told that if we cannot stand over the laboring man and dog his footsteps he will not do a day's work. Yet here is a metal mine, the Inspiration mine, so run that no effective supervision is possible but where the tonnage averages twenty-one tons per man shift. How is this done?

Has it ever occurred to you that in the mines some of the most efficient work is done by the day laborer? We keep the day worker steadily at his work. Do we find the driver waiting for cars, we either put him in another heading where cars are plentiful or we lay him off for the rest of the day. We don't let him waste time at the expense of the company. On the whole drivers do good service.

Especially are motormen doing good work. Most of the operators have some means of keeping record of the performance of their "motormen" which shows just what the tonage is, to any given hour, how many cars the locomotives hauled in each trip and the causes for all delays. If the locomotive is idle, in goes the mine foreman to clear up the tangle; if it is off the track in a wreck, the whole tipple force takes acetylene lamps and iron pries, and soon straightens up the difficulty.

It is clear, then, that with our day hands we have coordination. The difficulties of the day hand are our concern; they are our problem. Conversely it may readily be shown that the difficulties of the miner do not concern us. When we find him sitting idly in the heading, we say that the "motor" trip is in the next heading and will be back after a while. We counsel patience and do it as beneficently as we know how.

As a matter of fact we realize that the

delay is not our problem but rather his, that we have in a measure schemed that delay, knowing that if the "motormen" were numerous enough to furnish really adequate service the irregularities in the work of the men at the face would keep the "motormen" idle or running light much of the time and that

would be unprofitable.

We are like the United States Railroad Administration. It figures that it can save clerk hire at the stations by providing inadequate clerical service. As a result it is not uncommon to see fifty people in queues at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York waiting to buy transportation—the time of each of those fifty people being at least as valuable to them as the time of each of say four Pullman clerks is to the Administration.

It is only human nature to take care of the day worker and let the piece workers or the public—wait. Yet in another sense it is not only human nature, it is self-defense; for if an operator would coordinate with his men regardless of whether they were piece workers or day workers, his cost of coal production would be abnormally high, and he

would have to give up the business.

If, however, he has only day workers he will find coordination possible and advantageous, for if we can only remove the was'e moments of the miner for which he has to pay under a day-work plan, then he can get more coal from the face. His problem ceases to be one of coordination with the driver and the motorman only and becomes one with all the forces in the mines. Transportation may be less regular underground when such coordination takes place. It may pay the operator to keep a few drivers or "motormen" waiting if he can save thereby some of the otherwise unutilized day-paid labors of the more numerous miners.

During the war some remarkable tonnages were made by certain individuals. We probably did not hear of a tenth part of all those ac'ually made. Let me recall a few of these records, so that you can realize the large possibilities where there is proper coordination between the managing forces and the miner and when production is held as more important than profit. Let me quote from the records as they appeared in "Coal Age."

"The largest wage paid in Monongalia County (West Virginia) to any coal miner was probably that paid during the month of September, 1918, to Lawrence Finzel by the Hartman Run Coal Co., whose mines are near Sabraton. The payroll of the company shows that he received \$716.40 for the month of September. He loaded 417 cars or 730 tons during the month. In the first half of the month he loaded 201 cars and earned \$281.40. In addition he earned \$57 for labor performed. Thus he received a total of \$338.40 for the first two weeks in September.

"In the last half he loaded 216 cars, earning \$378, thus making the grand total—'grand total' is right—of \$716.40. If he keeps up the rate, Finzel will make \$8,596.80 a year, an annual income which few industrial managers

can duplicate.

"Harry Pyle, a miner employed by the Mac-Gregor Coal Co., at the No. 1 Bando mine, negar Rockwood, Somerset County, Pa., earned \$516.10 from July 15 to August 16, 1918. As this period includes twenty-six working days his earnings averaged \$19.85 per day. The work for which he received the pay stated included the mining by hand of 410.26 long tons of entry coal, the lifting of 34 yards of bottom at \$2 per yard, the lifting of 10 yards of bottom at \$1 per yard, and the working of two hours at 64½ cents per hour. The coal mined by Pyle per day averaged 15.78 long tons (17.57 short tons). The seam in which he worked was only about 4 feet thick. He started the last half of August by mining 22, 21, and 18 tons in three consecutive days.

"William Bumpus, a colored man who is engaged by the Carbon Fuel Co., to load coal at its North Carbon mine, Decota, Kanawha Coun'y, W. Va., loaded in July, 1918, 650 tons of coal and handled 70 tons of slate, yet he laid off three working days in that month so that he could work in his war garden. The coal he works is a part of the Eagle seam, which averages at North Carbon

about 41/2 feet in thickness.

"Moundsville, W. Va., announces that one miner in that region, Charles Fogel by name, earned \$169.89 for eleven days' work. One day in that period Fogel celebrated by loading 30 tons 17 hundredweight. He made \$18.20 during that eight hours of work. The rate must therefore have been 59 cents a ton and the eleven days' record, 287 tons and 19 hundredweight, or an average of \$26.18 tons per day.

day.

"John Mullins, a miner at Hemphill, Pa., who works for the Solvay Colleries Co., dug and loaded 691 tons of coal between August 15 and September 14, a wonderful record—25.59 tons a day on the assumption that he worked twenty-seven days, the number of week days occurring in that period of time. The rate paid for mining appears to have been 65 cents a ton, for the wage was \$449.15.

"At Conifer, a mine of the Allegheny River Mining Co., in Armstrong County, central Pennsylvania, we hear of a miner, Rudolph Cheney, who loaded 438 tons of coal during the month of September, 1918, or an average of 18 tons per day for every working day in

the month.

"The Low Ash Coal Co., of Crown Logan County, W. Va., has a 'black diamond' who loads 26 tons of coal every day the mine is operated. Last June (1918) the mine worked only nineteen days, and this man. John Howard, loaded 525 tons of coal or 27.63 tons per day. On one of these nineteen days the superintendent was afraid that the mine could

not load all the railroad cars furnished and Howard straightened himself up and put fifty

tons on the cars that day.

"Ed. Blagg, a loader in No. 1 mine of the Buckeye Coal and Railway Co., San Toy, Ohio, averaged 23 tons per day during the whole month of May, working every day he had a chance. This is about 3 tons for every working hour or 1 ton every 20 minutes. Joe Swagda is his nearest rival. He loaded

462 tons in May."

All these men loaded their coal without any help from labor-saving devices. The work was done by brute strength. There is little question but what with full coordination, not only in the supply of switches, cars, timber, rails and backsmithing, but in the matter of up-to-date equipment and a proper mining system suited to that equipment, even better results could be obtained. The reason why they are not secured is largely the slowness of turn, inadequacy of ventilation and often poorness of room tracks, which causes cars to get off the track and demand retracking.

But the big fault on the part of the operator is slowness of turn, and on the part of the miner the readiness to be satisfied with a small output, causing him to quit early when

a quick turn is afforded him.

It is almost certain that if the mine work were all put on a day basis, and if all the implications of day labor in the way of co-rodination, system, machinery, concentration of work and supervision were properly borne in mind, we could get results from all our men comparable with those attained in the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.'s plant.

The Ricardo theory of farm rent is that rent is the amount of profit made in any given farm over that made in the poorest and least desirable farm in operation. The wage rate is similarly based largely on the pay received in the mine where labor is given the poorest kind of cooperation and where the difficulties in mining reach a maximum. The pay of miners today is based on the most unfavorable conditions in the least satisfactory mine with some variations to correct the conditions where they are grossly unfavorable. If we had coordinated with our men better, it is likely that the tonnage rate would have been lower and yet the men would have been earning even more than they are today. Such coordination is never possible where there is an unvarying piece rate.

We hear a great deal about the inefficiency of working men, but still more about their desire to reduce their output of work in order to have an easy time. It may be interesting for me to recite that at the International Railroad Fuel Association's meeting in Chicago, which I had the pleasure of attending, the complaint was that the firemen were working too hard. At least it was evident that they were so doing from the statements of the speakers, and it was evident also, that coal was being

wasted because of that fact, but no one rose to the point of declaring that the men were too anxious to work.

There were complaints that locomotives from the round house were fired ready for full service on the road before leaving the round house, whereas they should have had a lower pressure of steam in view of the fact that they would have some time to stand before doing their maximum work. There were complaints that locomotives popped off steam in stations and elsewhere and so wasted steam, showing clearly that the fireman was somewhat too diligent in his work. It was stated that firemen had full fires on when coming into the round houses, and thus fuel was wasted. As a matter of fact, while there is an immense amount of laziness there is a large amount of energy, and men with work that pleases them, even though the work be hard, will take a great deal of pride in doing it in a manner they think well and will often risk life and limb in a perilous and unlawful manner in order to get the work done. One cannot but believe that the amount of coal prepared by miners under a day wage would be larger than under a tonnage wage because of the amount of coordination and assistance, mechanical and other, that would be furnished by the employer. At least this is what the record of the metal mines seems to teach.

I would recommend that coal-mining engineers keep a close tab on metal-mine practice and learn its methods. The converse is also to be recommended. Metal miners should study coal-mining systems. There are a number of metal-mining systems about to become naturalized in the coal-mining fields. Notable among them is the skip system instead of the cage. The coal is dumped in the mine into a pocket. It is then loaded into a skip and hoisted to the surface. Certain methods of dealing with sludges are to be introduced for washing fine coal and for recovering the water from washing where water is in great demand.

I am convinced that many metal-mine methods of extraction could be utilized to advantage where heavily tilted measures are encountered. The experience in the metal mines in the use of loading devices is also worthy of our close attention. Two industries so near akin should not be allowed to drift apart and so learn nothing from each other. Frequently the industry of the manufacturer causes him to put his inventions to work in both fields. Frequently his vision is so narrow or his purse so small or his desire to concentrate his effort so strong that he keeps his developments in a restricted field, with unfortunate results. Metal-mining systems, however, which are not patented almost always rest for a long time in a certain area of the metal-mining field, whereas they should spread not only among metal mines but also through such parts of the coal-mining field as occasion

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION MAKES REPORT ON COPPER COSTS

The Federal Trade Commission, in reporting to Congress on the cost of producing copper in the United States in 1918, submitted numerous tabulations and exhibits. In its introduction, the Federal Trade Commission says:

"Shortly after the United States declared war the need for some regulation of the prices of numerous important commodities became apparent, and the Federal Trade Commission was directed by the President to cooperate by ascertaining the costs of production of various commodities, among which was copper.

"In order to determine the cost of producing copper the Federal Trade Commission sent examiners in the field in July, 1917. Owing to the urgency of the work. only 24 companies were investigated at first. These included high-cost producers, as well as a number of large low-cost producers, and represented about 75 per cent of the estimated production of copper in the United States for 1916. Costs were determined for the year 1916 and Jan-uary, March and May, 1917. It was found advisable before the investigation had proceeded very far to obtain the costs for the month of June, 1917, and it was the costs for this month upon which the commission made its first report in August, 1917. From this beginning the work was developed until in the later reports about 90 companies, representing over 90 per cent of the total production of copper in the Western Hemisphere, came under the commission's investigation.

"It should be understood that the commission did not fix prices. This was done by the President of the United States, upon a recommendation made at first by the Advisory Commission of the National Council of Defense and later by the War Industries Board, after considering the cost data submitted by the commission and the further facts brought out at hearings for the producers.

"The first work done by the commission's representatives in the field showed conclusively that any data gathered should be put on a uniform basis. Most of the large companies had excellent books and records, and quite a number kept depreciation and depletion accounts. There was a large number of companies, however, that kept no depletion or depreciation accounts and quite a number whose books and records were inadequate properly to determine the cost of producing copper. Some had charged to operation all expenditures at the time incurred and could show no fixed asset values of any description.

"While practically all companies now make some charge for depletion, which is usually estimated for income-tax purposes, there still exist two distinct methods of handling development charges, which will be discussed later.

"On account of the variations in operations and marketing, and even greater variations in keeping books and records, the commission devised a uniform schedule for reporting cost and investment data. The work at first resulted in schedules that were considerably more detailed and elaborate than the later ones, but the information obtained in the early work was of assistance all through the investigation.

"The commission acknowledges its appreciation of the cooperation of the copper producers and hopes that some benefit may be derived from this pamphlet both by individuals and by the industry as a whole.

"The United States produced for the year 1918 approximately 61 per cent of the world's production of copper. Of this amount about 12 per cent was produced by mines in the Lake Superior region. This copper is known to the trade as 'Lake' copper, and in normal markets usually commands the highest price. The balance of the copper produced in the United States is known as electrolytic, and derives its name from the process by which it is refined. There is a small quantity of copper produced in the United States, and marketed here and abroad without refining; but as most of the American production carries precious metal, it is more profitable to refine it. A large part of the 'Lake' production is also electrolytically refined, principally that rich in silver; but this copper does not lose its identity, still being designated as 'Lake'.

"The commission received reports from 85 companies producing copper. The production and costs shown in the tables accompanying this bulletin, represent 95½ per cent of the United States production, 94 per cent of the production of Chile, 71 per cent of Peru, 58 per cent of Mexico, 20 per cent of Cuba, and 50 per cent of Canada.

"While there was a large number of mines producing ores, most of the finished product is marketed through five or six selling organizations. The large producing companies retain title to their product through the various stages of treatment, paying toll charges for smelting and refining; and in a majority of instances a commission for selling.

"The small producers, however, sell their product to smelters in the form of ores or concentrates. The net price received for the ore is usually the sales figure appearing on the books.

"The price of copper, while used by the smelter in calculating the value of the ore or concentrate, does not as a rule, enter on the books or records of these producers, all calculations being based on the ton of ore or concentrate.

"Likewise, freight to the smelter is usually paid at destination by the smelting company and deducted on the settlement made to the producer; and, therefore, seldom enters as an item of cost.

"The smelter must of necessity make some provision for loss of metal in smelting and refining, and deducts a portion of the contents of metal in the ore or concentrate before making settlement. The producers, therefore, who sell their product to the smelters invariably set their production of copper as the total metal content though this quantity is never recovered in the form of refined copper.

"In addition to the deduction of metal to cover the losses in smelting and refining, as well as the cost of refining and freight to the refinery, the smelter makes a treatment charge designed to cover the cost of reducing the ore or concentrate to matte. Penalties for excess insolubles and bonuses for iron and lime are also charged, depending on the character of the ore and its desirability in connection with other ores available in the vicinity. The deductions and charges, of course, are also designed to yield a profit. There are a great many considerations that enter into the purchase of ores and as each mine makes a separate and specific agreement with the smelter for the purchase of ore or concentrate, the terms of the contract vary, not only for differ-ent ores and companies, but for the same ores and companies.

"The integration in industrial organization, as well as the variations in methods of mining and reduction and the character and location of reduction plants, permit of no classification of companies that would hold for all purposes. It is true that the Federal Trade Commission has classified copper producers into (1) 'those companies who sell their product in the form of ores and concentrates, mattes, etc.'; and (2) 'those companies who sell their products in the shape of refined copper.' Such a classification was necessary for the purposes of the commission.

"Other classifications may be made, viz., as to product manufactured (1) lake; (2) electrolytic, etc. As to method of mining into (1) underground; (2) open pit, etc. As to the method of reduction into (1) those which mine, concentrate, and smelt; (2) those which mine and smelt; (3) those which mine, leach, and refine, etc., with further classification based on refining and other toll operations.

"The so-called 'porphyry' companies generally mine and concentrate and pay toll for smelting and refining. Some of the large underground mines own their smelters, but a number do not find it necessary to concentrate their ores. A few companies produce refined copper wholly within their own operations; but the great bulk of copper must stand toll charges at some point and in fact practically all copper produced must pay transportation toll before it reaches the Atlantic sea-

"The words 'cost per pound' have been used for many purposes and by so many people that quite naturally the words have several different meanings. For the purposes of the commission and as used in this report the cost per pound of copper is the cost of a pound of copper at At-lantic seaboard. Cost includes all items of expenditure for labor, materials, supplies, and overhead; but does not include interest or income and excess profits taxes. It includes depreciation on plant and equipment, and a charge for the depletion of the ore body. Amounts received for the precious metals and other by-products contained with the copper are applied as credits against the cost of copper.

"The quantity of copper produced has likewise several different meanings. It may be the refinery production, the smelter production—that is—the contents in pounds of copper contained in the 'blister' output of the smelters—or it may be the quantity of copper contained in the ore or concentrate.

"As used by the commission, production is the same as used by the large companies. It is in some instances that quantity of copper as determined by assay contained in ore from the mine or concentrates from the mill in a given period of time less the deductions that will be made by the smelter to cover losses in smelting and refining. In other instances where the producing company owns its own smelter, it is the smelter output. As a rule, the smelter is quite close to the mine, and therefore for all practical purposes either the smelter output or the quantity of copper contained in ore or concentrate, less deductions for losses, can be accepted as the copper production.

"The purpose of this report is to present some data on the cost of producing copper and a discussion of cost accounting methods. The schedules used by the commission in ascertaining the cost of production of copper and the investments and profits of the copper industry are shown in exhibits attached to this report.

"In the accounts of the many companies engaged in the industry, no uniformity of method exists. Items are included by 'some that are omitted by others. In so far as it has been able, the commission has calculated costs on a uniform basis. In many instances the methods and figures used by the individual companies have been accepted, even though there were some apparent differences. It is thought, however, that taking into consideration all these differences (exclusive of depletion) the results would not be affected by more than a fraction of a cent per pound in the cost of the product.

"The principal item of difference is in the calculation of the charge for depletion of the ore body. Two viewpoints stand out clearly in respect to the method of calculation and purposes of such a charge. For convenience they may be designated:
(1) The cost viewpoint, and (2) the tax viewpoint. The commission has used the cost viewpoint in all reports, which makes an average difference of over 2 cents per pound and in individual cases as much as 5 cents from that claimed by the companies.

"The method of calculation used by the commission is as follows: The actual cost of the mineral lands divided by the tons of ore in reserve plus the tons of ore mined, gives the depletion cost per ton. To reduce it to depletion per pound, this result is divided by the recoverable pounds of copper in a ton of ore.

"The difficulties, of course, are to determine (1), the actual cost of the min-eral land; and (2) the quantity of ore in

the ground.

"The cost of the mineral land would appear to be an item that could be easily determined, but as interpreted by various companies, it may or may not include items amounting to millions of dollars. An illustration of this will serve to bring out the differences better. Company A pur-chases or acquires its mineral land and proceeds to develop it by stripping the capping from the ore. The cost of this preliminary development is charged to a deferred asset account, to be later charged to cost as the ore is removed. Company B purchases or acquires its land, but instead of charging development to a deferred account, charges its mineral land account, taking the view that until the mine is in actual operation it is proper to capitalize such expenditures.

"Where companies reincorporate or take over existing properties the cost of the mineral land is in many cases considerably out of proportion to the cost of land of those companies that have been incorporated for some time or secured mineral lands by payment of a nominal fee

to the Government.
"The estimate of the reserve ore in the ground for deep underground mines often involves considerable guess work; and while the porphyry companies have by churn and diamond drilling determined the extent of the workable ore bodies, here also are unknown quantities as evidenced by such terms as 'probable ore' and 'possible ore' used by the engineers in making estimates of the ore reserves for those properties. Furthermore, some companies are retreating tailings and all companies are carefully impounding their tailings with a view to utilize them in future. This further complicates the depletion calculation as it raises the recoverable contents of ore already mined.

"For income tax purposes, the mineral lands are valued as of March 1, 1913; and depletion is based on this valuation. As a rule, the corporation sets up an asset usually called 'revaluation of mining lands' and a corresponding debit to 'property surplus.'

"As the ore is mined, a charge is made to costs for depletion and a reserve set up for a like amount. When the ore has been exhausted, if depletion has been estimated correctly, the reserve for deple-tion will equal the total value of the mineral land, including the amount set up as 'revaluation' or 'appreciation.'

as 'revaluation' or 'appreciation.'
"Up to the year 1917, few companies reported depletion as a cost; whereas practically all companies now include such a charge based on the revaluation of their mineral land. This is one of the largest single factors accounting for the apparently large increase in the cost of producing copper in the last year or two.

Depreciation appeared on the books of mining companies at about the same time as depletion and for the same reason. Unfortunately the rates are not based on the life and residual value of particular assets; but are more often arbitrary amounts based sometimes on what will be allowed as deductions on tax reports and sometimes on the best judgment and opinion of officers or directors.

The commission has not attempted to equalize depreciation for the various companies, usually accepting the depreciation charges as made by the company. In some instances, however, the cost of shafts, tunnels, openings, and underground equipment charged to cost in prior years has been set up on the books and depreciation again charged into cost. The commission did not allow depreciation of this nature, the amounts in any case being but small.

"There are two distinct methods of accounting for development: One method generally in use by the porphyry companies is to set up as a deferred charge the entire cost of developing such as strip-

ping the capping and waste from the top of the ore body when steam shovels are used or the cost of driving tunnels, cross cuts, etc., where the caving or slicing systems are used. This deferred development

account is credited and costs are debited periodically as the ore is removed. This charge is based on the engineer's calculations and is designed to absorb the cost of development by charging it into cost on the basis of the tonnage uncovered during the period in which the ore is

"The other method usually practiced by deep underground mines is to charge the cost of development work to operations at the time incurred. This is far less accurate in many cases than the preceding method, as during the past year or two the shortage of labor has prevented most companies from doing a normal amount of such development in mines that under normal conditions kept development work two years in advance of operations have dropped to as low as one year's advance. Consequently if such work had been done on a normal scale the costs of production would have been somewhat higher."

VARIED STATISTICS TO BE GATHERED DURING CENSUS

That the Fourteenth Decennial Census, on which the actual enumeration work will begin January 2, 1920, is to be the most important ever taken is shown by the fact that the act of Congress providing for this census expressly increased the scope of the inquiries so as to include forestry and forest products, two subjects never covered specifically by any preceding census act.

The inquiries to be made relating to population, manufactures, mines, quarries and agriculture were also extended in their scope by Congress, the keenest interest over the forthcoming census having been shown by the members of the census committees of both the House and Senate while the law was under consideration.

The statistics gathered on mining will include all oil and gas wells. Many startling developments in this important branch of the nation's resources are looked for by census officials. The figures gathered in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas will no doubt prove to be those most eagerly sought for, as shown by inquiries already received by the Census Bureau.

The compilation and gathering of forestry and forest products statistics will be in charge of a special force of experts. The accurate and comprehensive figures gathered concerning this vital natural resource will be much in demand, and the comparisons made with conditions existing before the war will be of great interest.

Agricultural statistics will likewise be the subject of special effort on the part of the Census Bureau as the importance of farming is being realized by the average citizens far more than ever before.

ECONOMIC LIAISON COM-MITTEE

By H. C. MORRIS

A weekly interdepartmental conference, called the Economic Liaison Committee, has now been functioning in Washington for more than six months, and its accomplishments and gradually evolved purposes, are sufficient to show its definite value to the Government as a whole, and to every participating department, commission, and bureau.

The deliberations and reports of the committee cover a wide range of subjects such as cotton, coal, petroleum and finance, and are necessarily confidential. The discussions and reports are participated in by economists and experts from the various departments and while they are in no sense official expressions of opinion of the department heads, still they are the mature thoughts of the men directly interested in the especial subjects under discussion.

Such discussions serve to inform each department of the thought in every other department on any particular question, and to coordinate the thoughts and activities of the specialists of all departments with a thoroughness that would be otherwise impossible.

The desirability and advantage of such cooperation and coordination needs no argument.

The entirely unofficial status of the committee and its voluntary character are analogous to the periodic conferences of department representatives in large business organizations where discussions of interlocking and perplexing problems are discussed, and solutions agreed upon to the material advantage of the business as a whole, and every department concerned.

Of such a nature is the Economic Liaison Committee.

Silver Price Doubles

Silver production for the United States in 1918 amounted to 67,810,139 ounces. Production has been gradually decreasing since 1915, when it amounted to 74,961,075 ounces. At that time the average price of silver was \$0.507, whereas in 1918 the average price was \$1 per ounce.

ALL TRANSPORTATION JOINED IN GIGANTIC UNITY BY CUMMINS BILL

The Cummins Railroad Bill is one of the most voluminous legislative measures brought before Congress in recent years. The print covers 108 pages and deals with the entire transportation problem in a more inclusive manner than has ever been attempted in a single measure. It covers the entire reorganization of the railroad systems of the country, provides for coordination of the rail and water transport systems inside the U. S., and for intimately correlating the railroads systems with the maritime transportation systems which, under the American flag, reaches to the entire world. In short, the scheme is nothing less than to organize together in one gigantic unity, under effective federal control, but in private ownership, all the instrumentalities of river, canal, rail and ocean transportation, and to subject them to a single federal administrative authority.

The bill repeals the act of March 21, 1917, except as to the provisions for settling up the problems involved in federal control. The Government is to carry, for a period not exceeding ten years, the indebtedness of the railroads to it on account of moneys advanced, chargeable to capital account. That is, advances by the Government to the companies during the period of federal control, which were expended in additions and betterment, will not be required to be repaid immediately, but the Government will take evidence of the companies' approximate indebtedness to it. Advances of this character amount to about \$1,200,000,000. The figure may prove less, but the accounts are not nearly up to date and only approx-

imation is now possible.

From this amount owed by the companies to the Government will be deducted amounts which the Government owes to the railways for services rendered. In addition to these amounts, certain aother advances made by the Government, amounting to probably about \$300,000,000, to meet deficits in the cost of operation during federal control, will be carried by the Government on demand notes of the companies at 6 per cent. These last mentioned advances represent expenses that would have been paid from current income if the income had been sufficient.

Also, the bill provides for return of the working capital that was taken over with the roads. It is not yet possible to state what the amount is, but the bill states that the amount to be returned on this account shall in no case exceed the cost of operations of a road for a month. The committee's information is that the aggregate of these amounts will be

about \$200,000,000.

The bill provides for the return of the roads to their proprietary companies at midnight of the last day of the month in which the bill shall become law. It undertakes to reorganize the regulation system so as to eliminate the difficulties of the old system of railroad control. Under that system different roads had widely varying earning capacity. A road with a large earning power, in competition with another having a small earning power, might earn 15 per cent on its investments, while the poorer road on exactly the same schedule of rates, would earn perhaps 3 or 2 or 1 per cent. The committee has concluded that the old regulatory plan was a failure because of the tendency to exaggreate the discrepancies in earning capacity. The policy of the bill recognizes that the only way to remove these discrepancies was through consolidation. If all the roads could be consolidated under a single corporation, the problem of adjusting rates would be perfectly simple. That plan was rejected, and then the alternative was to consolidate the roads into a fixed number of systems, each being able in the aggregate to sustain itself, and all being able to earn about the same returns on their capital.

Accordingly the bill provides that the roads shall be distributed in not less than 20 nor more than 35 systems. This distribution shall be made after a careful inquiry in which the companies, investors, the states, the business interests, and every other interest concerned will be entitled to a hearing. The plan will preserve competition in service, which the committee has been convinced is very necessary. Thus, between New York and Chicago it is expected there will be four or five competing systems, preserving the incentive to the best possible service. The committee is convinced that unification in a single system under private ownership is impracticable, while unification under public ownership was rejected at the outset, not more than one member of the

committee favoring it.

The foregoing states the underlying principles of the legislation. To accomplish it in operation, the bill provides for the creation of a Railway Transportation Board of 5 members appointed by the President, at \$12,000 per annum. This board shall immediately on organization take the question of organizing the roads in systems. When the project is completed the scheme of system organization must be submitted to and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A period of seven years from the passage of the act is allowed for voluntary consolidations into these prescribed systems. Any railroad company may apply for consolidation with another, but all the voluntary consolidations must harmonize with the general plan so that the process shall lead to the perfected scheme of consolidation as outlined in the

measure. These voluntary consolidations must be approved by the Railway Transportation Board and based on valuation fixed by public authority, the aim being to settle forever the question of value and capitalization, and insure that hereafter the charge that railway capitalization is extensively widened may be put at rest. Under the voluntary consolidation, the capitalization must be equal to the aggregate value of capitals consolidated as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the railway valuation now quoted. Thus when it is complete, the total of all securities will exactly equal the value of all the properties thus determined. The same rule will apply in making the compulsory consolidations which are provided for after the expiration of the seven year period, if not all the roads have before that been included in the voluntary consolidations.

No consolidation may be carried out unless the owning company is federally incorporated, giving the U. S. full authority over it. When the period of seven years has expired, and the time comes for the compulsory consolidation, the Railway Transportation Board will have power to secure the incorporation of companies required to complete the scheme of consolidation. Back of all this is the power of condemnation, of either the railway pro-

perties or their securities.

Meantime, pending the completion of this scheme, in order to protect the public and also the weaker roads, the Interstate Commerce Commission is required to divide the country into rate-making districts. A new power of transportation regulation enters here. The commission is required to see that the rates prescribed for each rate district shall be, so nearly as possible, only sufficient to produce a net operating income for all the roads in that district of 5½ per cent annually on the value of the property as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation. It is recognized that there will be difficulties in ascertaining this, but the commission is required to make the best possible approximation.

This plan of valuation and limited earnings has not at all pleased the more profitable roads, which insist that the return is too low, and it has likewise displeased some important shipping interests which insist that the authorized return will be too high. The commission is authorized in its discretion to increase the fixed return to 6 per cent, but the additional one-half per cent is to be used for "non-production" improvements in the property. For example, a road having a depot that represents \$10,000 investment, desiring to replace it with one costing \$20,000, will be allowed to pay the additional \$10,000 from this fund, but amounts taken from this fund are not to be capitalized now or in future.

Now comes the feature which the committee

found most difficult. A schedule of rates which will produce an average of 51/2 per cent on all the roads, will enable the more prosperous companies to earn anywhere from 6 to perhaps 15 per cent while less fortunate ones will earn much less than the 51/2 per cent. So the bill fixes a maximum. If a company gets an operating income above 6 per cent, one-half of the excess between 6 and 7 per cent shall be placed in a company reserve fund, and the other half will go to the Railway Transportation Board, as a general railroad contingent fund. Above 7 per cent the company will place one-fourth of the excess in its reserve fund, and three fourths will go to the general railroad contingent fund. When the reserve fund has so accumulated to an amount equal to 5 per cent of the value of the property, its accumulation must cease, and one-third of the operating income above 6 per cent shall thereafter be retained by the company and two-thirds paid into the general railway contingent fund.

The company reserve fund may be drawn upon to pay dividends or interest when the company's income falls below 6 per cent, thus insuring steady credit. The general railway contingent fund will be used for the general advance of railway interests, such as provision of new facilities, necessary extensions and the like. It may also be used to buy equipment which may be rented to weaker roads, or it

may be loaned intact to them.

The issue of all securities is put under absolute Federal authority to prevent watering them, and also to protect the railroads against the evil of too much regulation. State commissions or other authorities will hereafter have absolutely no control over capitalization of railways which becomes an exclusively federal function. This control of transportation will be exercised by the Railway Transportation Board. The aim has been to relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of some of the manifold duties heretofore imposed on it. Accordingly, the following functions and powers now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission are also transferred to the Board:

Administration of the "car service act" of

1917,

The legislation relating to construction, maintenance and operation of switch connections and sidetracks.

Administration of the safety appliance and other acts to promote the safety of both travellers and railway employees.

Administration of the legislation relating to the hours of service of railway employees. Administration of the legislation relating to transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.

Administration of the legislation for estab-

lishment of block signal systems.

The powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission are greatly enlarged as to dealing with the division of joint rates among two or more companies, in order to enable the short lines to earn living returns. The committee became convinced that the short lines have not been getting a fair division, that they have been completely in the power of the long lines, and that they must be treated more generously

or they can not survive.

The procedure in settling disputes which involve state and interstate rates is set forth with much detail, and it is believed a plan has been perfected which will insure the end of conflicting authorities in this regard. When a state rate discriminates against interstate commerce or localities, the Interstate Commerce Commission is given the complete authority to determine the manner after hearing the state authorities as to state interests. Interstate Commerce Commission and the state public utilities commissions concerned may sit together during their investigation, but the members of the state commissions will not participate in the voting which will decide the issue. The Interstate Commission is given in this connection the power to substitute a specific new rate for the rate which is found unreasonable. It has never had this power before.

The Interstate Commission is given power to name minimum, as well as maximum rates. For many years it has had the maximum rates power, but not authority to name minimum ra'es. The broadest powers are conferred as regards the use of railroad property. The commission may order the common use on terminals, thus unifying the service and preventing waste. In all these regards, the committee has sought to secure the benefit of complete unification such as would be produced under government ownership while avoiding the many disadvantages of government ownership while

ship.

One of the most important features is the advance in dealing with water transportation. It is declared the national policy to encourage water transportation, and accordingly the Interstate Commission is required to familiarize itself with the facilities of all water commerce, and given power to bring about the coordination of water and rail facilities. This goes even to the extent of investigating types of boats adapted for various services, requiring establishments of water terminals where they will be convenient also to the railroads, and of cooperating with communities which desire to establish water terminals, concentrate their dock facilities, and the like.

Another very important advance concerns relations of the railroads with maritime shipping. The Shipping Board is about establishing a large number or routes for sailing ships in foreign commerce. Heretofore interior communities have had no touch with and practically no knowledge of the conditions of overseas shipments. The committee has undertaken to make it as easy for the interior ship-

per to get overseas service as for communities on the seaboard. Every ocean carrier under the American flag must file a schedule of the route, sailing dates, rates and charges of every boat it operates with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission shall publish the substance of all schedules and provide this publication to all agents of the railroad companies.

The cost of the transfer from rail to boat is hereafter to be absorbed by the railroad carirers under rules fixed by the commission. The railroads shall issue a through bill of lading showing the cost of the rail and water services separately. The railroad is required to deliver the freight on board the boat.

The legislation dealing with settlement of labor troubles undertakes to create by permanent law the same machinery for handling these disputes that is now in effect for the period of federal railway operation. The railway The railway transportation board is given the final determination in case of disagreement. This is complete authority as to all disputes over wages, working conditions, and the like. The Boards of Adjustment and committees on wages and working conditions, now operating under the Railway Administration, are continued for handling these disputes in the future. The The boards are composed of equal numbers of representatives of the unions of employees and the companies. They will consider all disputes and, if possible, settle them by aggreement; if they fail, the railway transportation board has final authority.

The anti-strike provision makes it unlawful for two or more employes, in connection with a dispute over anything that is subject to settlement through this plan, to agree together to prevent the operation of trains and railway service, or to hinder the operation of these. This applies to officers, directors, managers, agents, attorney or employes of the carriers. To aid, abet, induce or procure any act looking to the hinderance of railway service in these circumstances is made a misdemeanor, punishable by \$500 fine, or six months imprisonment, or both. The committee takes the view that they do not attempt to make strikes illegal, but merely to provide a method by which the Government will assume the responsibility for the settlement of disputes which may lead

to strikes.

The long and short haul clause was the subject of long discussion in the committee. Senator Pointdexter (Wash.) urged an amendament absolutely forbidding a higher charge for a shorter than for a longer haul, the shorter haul being entirely included within the longer. This was voted down and the committee substituted a provision that the Interstate Commerce Commission may authorize the greater charge for the shorter haul after proper hearing, but that in granting this privilege no charge shall be made for a haul to or from the more distant point that is not fairly compensatory.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

To date, November 1, 13,678 bills have been introduced in this session of Congress—10,324 in the House, and 3,354 in the Senate.

The most important bill receiving final action is the Leasing Bill, which passed the House October 30. Mr. Hawley's resolution, amending the Annual Assessment Work on Mining Claims Bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Mines and Mining, and passed the House Nov. 1. Hear-ings have been held upon H. R. 170, the resolution liberalizing the War Minerals Contract Bill, and it is anticipated that the committee will make a favorable report at an early date. Herbert Wilson Smith, chief of the War Minerals Division of the The American Mining Congress, appeared before the committee in behalf of the resolution. His remarks appear elsewhere in this journal. S. 277— authorizing the absence of homestead entrymen, has passed the House and Senate, and was signed by the President September 29.
The bill, providing for a tariff upon magnesite, passed the House on October 6. Mr. Fordney, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is absent from Washington, and probably will not return again this session. In his absence no further hearings will be held upon the tariff bills which are before that committee.1 It is anticipated that hearings will be held promptly after December 1, and that these bills will be reported to the House shortly thereafter. Congressman Kahn, of California, introduced in the House, a bill for a tariff on chrome, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

We particularly ask the attention of our readers to the legislative status sheets, which are included in this department in this issue. These sheets give a complete history of all of the bills which have been introduced this session, which have been previously reviewed in these columns, and we believe will be found

valuable for reference.

The following bills of importance to mining have been introduced since October 1:

Labor

S. Con. Res. 9: Introduced by Mr. Kenyon and referred to the Committee on Labor. This bill passed the Senate September 4, and provides as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States indorses the action of the President of the United States

'In a recent statement Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader, predicts an early adjournment until December, when the next session of Congress will open.

in calling such conference and pledges to him its earnest support and cooperation for the success thereof.

"Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States."

The above resolution endorses the passage of S. J. Res. 80, introduced by Mr. Kenyon, which passed the Senate August 1, 1919, and the House August 2, 1919, authorizing the President to call a national labor conference in Washington.

H. R. 9975: Introduced by Mr. Newton, referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. The bill provides for the deportation of any alien who shall willfully speak, write or publish any language intended to encourage disloyalty to the United States, or who shall use profane or abusive language in referring to the United States, its form of government, its Constitution, laws, or flag, or who shall advocate any change or modification in the form of government, or who shall in any manner teach unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political ends.

H. Res. 338: Introduced by Mr. Hulings, referred to the Committee on Rules. The resolution states that "Whereas it is believed that much of the unrest at the present time pervading the country, espe-cially among those who are in ignorance of the spirit of American institutions, and, who, deceived by evil and designing men, are taught to hate American laws and all government, and whereas many citizens very carelessly regard and do not appreciate the value of law and order, nor realize the blessings of free institutions, it is resolved that the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint a committee of six members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, whose duty it shall be to consider and devise and report to the House, by bill or otherwise, a plan having for its purpose the educational inculcation of true principles of citizenship and the development of a proper American spirit.

H. R. 10210: Introduced by Mr. Mac-Gregor, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing for a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for twenty years, or both, for any person who shall be convicted of inciting, assisting, or being engaged in riot, or rebellion against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or who shall combine with others or do violence to any citizen of the United States or to destroy property unlaw-

fully Any person so fined shall be held ineligible for appointment or election to any office in the Federal service.

H. R. 10235: Introduced by Mr. Blanton, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent or restrain any other person from seeking and engaging in work of any kind for railroads or boats carrying United States mails or engaged in interstate traffic, or to prevent the movement of United States mail, or of persons or commodities in boats or over lines of railroad engaged in interstate traffic. Persons so combining shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years. It also provides that it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to enter into any combination to prevent or restrain any other person from seeking and engaging in work connected with the mining of coal, upon which the public or railroads and boats engaged in carrying the United States mail rely for fuel. It also provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or to write, or knowingly print, publish or sell any document, book, paper, journal, or other written or printed communication, in or by which there is advised the overthrow by force or violence, the Government of the United States, or to advocate resistance by force or violence to the Constitution and Government of the United States, or by force or violence delay or attempt to prevent the execution of any law of the United States; to display or exhibit any flag, banner or emblem intended to promote or incite the overthrow by force or violence, the Government of the United States. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this bill, shall be deemed guilty of sedition and punished by a fine of not exceeding \$10,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and if an alien, shall be upon the expiration of sentence. deported from and forever barred from reentering the United States.

Annual Assessment Mining Claims

H. I. Res. 241: Introduced by Mr. Garland, now on Senate calendar, providing for the suspension of the requiremen's of annual assessment work on mining claims, during 1919, is as follows: "That the provision of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and is hereby suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the calendar year; Provided, that every

claimant of any such mining claim in order to obtain the benefits of this resolution, shall file in the office where the location notice is recorded on or before December 31, 1919, a notice of his desire to hold the mining claims under this resolution.

Federal Trade Commission

S. 3223: Introduced by Mr. Norris and referred to the Committee on Patents. The bill empowers the Federal Trade Commission to accept assignment of, or license under, to develop, issue or refuse to issue licenses under, to encourage the industrial use and application of and otherwise to administer on behalf of the United States, under such regulations and in such manner as the President shall prescribe inventions, patents and patent rights which the Trade Commission deems it to the advantage of the public to be so accepted. The Trade Commission is empowered to collect fees and royalties for licensing the inventions in such amounts and in such manner as the President shall direct. Such fees shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and of the total amount of such fees and royalties so deposited, the President shall determine, a certain percentage to be set aside to be disbursed to remunerate inventors for their inventions, patents, patent rights, etc.

S. 3144: Introduced by Mr. Harris and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. This bill amends the Federal Trade Commission Act, and provides that no person while a member, officer, or employe of the commission, or for five years thereafter, shall accept directly or indirectly any position or employment or receive any compensation for legal services from any person, partnership, or corporation whose business has been investigated or proceeded against by the commission during the time such person was connected with the commission, or with any business directly competing therewith. The bill also provides that no officer, agent, or employe of the United States who has directly assisted in the enforcement of the anti-trust acts shall accept employment from any corporation which has been either directly or imprisonment for two years or both, for vio-Commission.

The bill provides for a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years or both, for violation of any provision of the bill.

Coal

H. Con. Res. 35: Introduced by Mr. Connally, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Whereas the President of the United States has made a public statement regarding his proposed course of action with reference to the threatened strike in the coal felds of the United States, and his intended efforts to enforce the law and maintain the integrity of the Government of the United States: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, that the utterances of the President of the United States contained in said statement are approved by the Congress of the United States; and that the Congress hereby pledges to the President of the United States its support in all constitutional measures which the President may take in order to enforce and maintain the laws of the United States in their full integrity."

Railroads

S. 3319: Introduced by Mr. Wadsworth for Mr. Cummins; referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The bill provides that in order to make provision for the reimbursement of the United States for sums advanced to provide power, cars and other equipment ordered by the President for the railroads and systems of transportation now under Federal control, the President may upon such terms as he shall deem advisable, receive in reimbursement cash, or obligations of any carrier, or in his discretion he may accept for such motive power, cars, or other equipment, cash or the shares of stock or obligations, secured or unsecured, of any corporation not a carrier organized for the purpose of owning equipment or equipment obligations. In addition to the powers heretofore specified, the President is further authorized to dispose in the manner and for the consideration aforesaid, of motive power, cars and other equipment, provided by him in accordance with any other provisions of this section and of any obligations of carriers that may be received in reimbursement of the cost thereof. The President is authorized to execute any other powers granted by the bill through such agencies as he may determine. Section 5 of the act specifies that the act is emergency legislation to meet conditions growing out of the war.

S. 3172: Introduced by Mr. Lodge and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President of the United States in the name of the Government of the United States to call an international conference to assemble in Washington to make recommendations with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities for international communication on a fair and equitable basis. The bill appropriates \$75,000 for expenses of the conference, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Imports

S. 3171: Introduced by Mr. Smoot and referred to the Committee on Finance. bill prohibits the dumping of foreign goods in the United States. Considerable power is vested in the Tariff Commission, which is allowed the right to determine the cost of production, investigation as to whether the merchandise is freely sold or offered for sale for local consumption in wholesale quantities in the principal markets; is authorized to hold hearings and enter upon such investigations as may be necessary to the administration of the act; may make all rules and regulations necessary for determining, first, if a method has been employed in respect to any merchandise imported or offered for importation that is or is likely to be injurious to any industry in the United States, and second, constitutes comparable domestic merchandise. The Tariff Commission has the power to refuse entry to merchandise offered for importation which may be subject to dumping duty, when it has not sufficient information to determine whether it should certify the necessary facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, until it can complete the necessary investigations.

Section 4 provides that if the imported merchandise is purchased by or for the importer previous to importation, the dumping duty shall be twice the difference between either the foreign market value at the place of production if purchased from a foreign producer, or the foreign market value at the place in which purchased if purchased from a person other than a foreign producer, and the purchase price. Any dumping duty shall be in addition to any other duty or excise tax now

or hereafter imposed by law.

This bill makes no financial provision to carry out the purpose of the act.

Revenue

H. R. 9754: Introduced by Mr. Husted and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill creates a National Monetary Commission, to be composed of five members of the Senate, three of whom are to be members of the majority and two of the minority parties represented in the Senate. five members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, three of whom are to be members of the majority and two of the minority parties. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

The following sheets show, in tabulated form, the status of legislation initiated during the extra session, which is of interest to the mining industry:

LABOR BILLS

MAN No.	Introduced	By Cresting	Referred to Compation	Heartnare	Hearings Argredriations	Present Statue Finel Die pueltion	Pinal Die sunaktion
4555 RH	Mr. Maye	Fetablishing Bureau of Citizenship and Americanization in Labor Cepartment.	Expenditures of the Labor Department		\$ 150,000.	In Committee	
HR 7014	Mr. Tinkheh	Fureau of Housing and Living Condi- tions in the Department of Labor	Public Buildings and Grounds	None	250,000.		
ER 7004	Mr. Kelly	Exployment and Eural Homes for Sol- diers, etc., through the Reclama- tion of Lands.	Public Lande	None	50,000,000.	In Committee	
HR 6904	Wr. Esson	Employment of Soldiers, Sailors, etc.	Appropriations	None	.000,000,000	In Committee	
HR 4830	Wr. Mason	Bureau of the Unearloyed:	Labor	None		In Committee	
HR 2474	Mr. Riordan	Repealing Literacy fest.	Immigration and Maturalization	Hone	None	In Committee	
NR 563	Mr. Johnson	Temporary Suspension of Janigration: and Naturalization Committee.	Immigration and Maturalisation	None	None	In Committee	
**	er. Folian	Metioned Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor,	Countitee on Labor	(June 19 (July 25	euog	In Committee but meeting effect- oue opposition	
NR 62	Fr. Luftin	Prohibiting leaderston for four years	Jamigration and Meturalization	Wone	None	In Committee	
S. 1478	Wr. Merrison	n Prohibiting lasignation for five	Jamigration	Моль	None	In Compittee	
8, 1442	Mr. Kenyon	Mattenal Employment System	Fducation and Labor	July 25,	None	In Committee	
HJRes 152	Wr. Britton	Calling Mational Conference Ch, ital and Labor	Labor	Seit.	None		Passed House and Senate SET 4.
H.Bes. 114	Er. Sabath	Investigations regarding issurance against Unompleyed	Labor	Nope	.000,00	In Committee	
SJRes 80	Mr. Kenyon	Calling Mattenal Labor Conference		None	Notes		Passed Senate Aug. 1 Passed House August 2
S.Dan 44	F. Ings	Consistion to Device Policy of Cooperation between Imployer and Employee	Education and Labor	No De	28,000.	In Comittee	
ErRes 123	Kelly	Authorising the President to eal, a Netional Conference to consider Industrial Problems	Poor	Kone	Home	In Committee	
E, 281.5	Balesto	For protection of Land Boundaries and Coast Lines	Approprietion	None	200,000	In Committee	
-							

TARIFF BILLS

doeral	Mineral Bill No. Introduced	Bill No. Introduced By	Sariff Based On	Resed On	Hearings	Present of the state of the sta
Antisony	ES 11.93	McGlennon-New Jersey	100 10.	Tomase	After Dec.	Ways ond Means
Barytee	1658 EM	Modes - Masouri	\$10 ton 15 ton 20 ton	Crude Barytes Barium Sulphate Barium Compounds	After Dec.	Way s and Means
Charcons	COCOT MI	Kahn-California	604 unit 654 unit 1154 lb. 904 unit	Ore Croop content Befractories (%), Entent Ferr Cr. Content Chemicals Cr. Con-	After Dec.	May a unit Meane
Graphite	12.0	Neflix-dlabons	4444	Ores under 50% Ores over 50% Refined Refined Products	September 26 and 27. 1 9 1 9	Nays and Menns
es screbury	ER 5216	Slemp-Virginia:	35¢ per unit 75¢ per 1b.	Ore Mn. Content	After Dec.	Ways and Means
Magne el te	25	Madley-Weeking&cm	e per 10.	Tornege	June 16-17	Fassed Mouse 10/7. Ore My par 1b. Cala- classd and dead. burned My 1b. Brick My 1b. and 10% and walores.
Mercury	BC 9698	Lufkin-Mass.	354 per 118.	Mg.Content	After Dec ,	Way a and Means
M1.cs	Bill being formulated					
Kolybászum	32.0	Taylor-Colorado	HOP per 15.	Ores Mo.Content Products Mo	After Me	Hay B and Means
Pyrites	EB 5215	Sleap-Virginia	159	Unit of Sulphur	After Dec .	street bon ayes
Potash	MR w 870	Fordissy-Michigan	License	\$2.50-\$1.50 unit \$20	Jum 10-11-17	Way a und Means
Bulghur	EE 5215	Sleug-Tirginia	See Pyrites			
Pungeten	1547	Timberlake-Colorade	\$10.00 1.00 lb.	Ore unit FOr Products W	June 13-14	Passed Ecase 8/21
Elmo	B 6236	MoPhoreon	444	10 to 25% ore over 25% ore blocks pigs or	June 16	Passed Mones 9/2 Ore 10 to 20% - 10 lb. Ore 20 to 29% - 10 lb.
			200	shoots plates old and worm		Ore nore than 25-14 lb. Blocks pige 4 dast-1451b. Basts 1 5/6 ¢ 1b. Flatte 15/6 † 1b.
Tana .	Bill ceine					

RAILROAD BILLS

	7.2 0.25	Features of Plans	Referred to Committee	Present Status
RR 4278 - Esch-Pomerens E, 1256 Introduced June 2,1919	o Interetate Commerce Commission Plan	Private Ownership by Extellor Organizations. All fluncing (except dense of notes makuring in less than two years) to be approved by the literatete Commerce Commerce Commerce	Interstate and Foreign Commerce	In Committee
Executed August 2,1919	Railroad Brotherhoods or Flumb Plan	Government Ownership. Operation by corporation controlled Chiefly by employees and issing out of operating receive a restal equal to the fixed charges on cepital employed	Interestate and Foreign Connerce	In Committee
E. 2669 Learoot introduced August 27, 1919	Netional Ralivosa League Flam	OME privately owned corporation under supervision of the Interestate Commerce Contactation, the directors of which to be selected as described in the Estember Acess of the Journal.	Interstate Commerce te Tee	In Committee
S. 2906 Cummings Introduced Esptember 2, 1919	Plan of Senate Comittee Chairman	Private Ownershy under Federal Courto. All firmcing to be matherized by the literstate Commerce Commission with the recommendations of the Rallway Transportation Board.	Interstate Commerce	Reported out of Committee October 28th, 1919.
5 2998 Frelinghuysen Ibterduced September 10, 1919	Modification of Cummins Plan	Private Ownership and operation Federal Charles a buncer Federal Charles of the buncer Mattonal Railred companies to have twelve directore, two of whom shall be amalphese representable broke should the remaining members to be elected by the acchinicalers, two of whom are	Interstate Comnerce 11: Ploods 146 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 18	In Committee

LEASING BILLS

No. Bill	Author Com	Committee Mid To	Provisions of Bill	Reports on Bills	Present Status	Final Lisposition
\$ B	Mr. Parria	Public Lends	To promote the exploration and disposition of coll, thousant sodium, oil, oil shall or ges on the public domain. This bill also provides that no person or corporation shall have more than one than the provides or collust seasons no person or corporation shall have not the corporation shall have not that there of the corporation shall have not that there is not the same that the collust seasons in may one state.		In Comstume	***
22	Mr. Essentot	Public Lends	This bill is known as the General Leasing Bill and provides for the premotion of the mining 66 ceal, phosphate, oil, gas and sodium. This bill passed the Remate September 4th.	Rejorted to House October 21st with amendments.		Passed Cenute Seyt.4,1918 Passed Fous Oct. 30,1919
## 188 #646 8.2620 5.269 5.269 7866 The above	Mr. Taylor Mr. Lancot Mr. Lancot Mr. Escot Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne Mr. Coborne	Public Lands Rublic Lands Authorns Aut	Mr. Enjor Public Lands Mr. Learcot Public Lands Mr. Learcot Public Lands Mr. Smoot Public Lands Mr. Smoot Public Lands Mr. Smoot Public Lands Mr. Smoot, and which is now before the House of Hepresolatives aution on these bills has practically come to a standstill, as the passage of Mr. Smoot's bill produce the desired results.	ad which is now before the House	of Representatives All	
			建 电影			
43672	Mr. Henderson	海上の金巻 条 瀬上の 1つの	The Bill authorises the Gedrahary of the International Assertation to make experiments and taken separates the Separate and Assertation to commercial and economic predicts the taken of the utiliarion as a commercial taken to the taken the separate and the taken the separate and the taken the taken the taken the taken	Reported favorably from the Eseretary of Interior October 20,1919.	In Committee	

PUBLIC LAND BILLS

BILL NO.	AUTHOR	PROVISIONS	COMMITTEE NOTO TO	10	MEARINGS	TONSENG	Present status
8. 2169	Mr. Smoot	Frowiding for the agricultural entry of coal	FUBLIC LANDS	98			In Committee Reported to Senate October 6,1916
S. 2190	Mr. Smoot	To mathorize the consolidation of government lands and of privately owned lands.	Priblic LANDS formant aly owned	8			In Committee Reported unieworshly from the. Secretary of the Interior Sept 12,733
S. 2129	Mr. Smoot	To cased the act providing for the repayment of certain commissions, excess payments and purchase moneys.	widing PUBLIC LANDS certain payments	AUDS	8 8 8 8	Passed Senate Aug. 2,1919	Reported to House September 5,1919 No further action.
S. 1729	Mr. Smoot	To permit minors over 18 years of age to make homestead entry the public lands of the United States.	8	PUBLIC LANDS		Passed Senate Aug. 2,1919	Reported to House August 22, 1919. No further action.
FR 6993	Mr. Hernandes	Midding available for entry responsible to the control of the cont	entry PUI m lands in specifically sme available matalliferous oil and gas.	PUBLIC LAIDS			In Countttee
9 0228 • 53	M. Sheppard	Providing for a federal lund estiment and homested commenter. The Counterion shall make complete ryport to Congress within one year, of the methods and remalts of une regulated private settlement.	tead commeston. nake complete ithin one year, omulte of une	THE LAIDS			In Committee
12t 8690	ifr. Taylor	Frowiting that homostead entrymen may make additional entries under provisions of stock rateing homestead at	tead entrymen entries under raising homestead	Public Lads	1		In Committee Reported favorably from the Secretary So Interior with suggested mondaparts.
IR 6646	Mr. Felling	Eill to ceds unreserved public lands to the several states.	wed public lands	PUBLIC LAIDS	1		In Committee
8. 8217	Mr. Smoot	Fo apply a portion of the proceeds of the eales of public lends to the endoment of sehols or department of mines and mining.	f the proceeds of lands to the or department of	MINTS & MINING			In Committee
. 12324 12324	Hr. Hyers	To provide for the agricultural entry: LINDS & MINING	gricultural entry United States.	TO DINES & MINING	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Ip Committee

SOLDIERS & PUBLIC LAND

	In Committee	In Commistee	In Committee	In Countties	In Committee
THIND					
C FULLIC	1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0	***************************************
COTTOTAL OF LODGE PAINT	PUBLIC LAMB	PUBLIC LANDS	PUBLIC LANDS	BANKING & CUSBINGT	APPROTRIATIONS .e
	To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the unlitery and naval foress of the U. S., through the redimention of lasts, to be known as the Bettomi Soldier Settlement Act.	This bill is similar to the above bill injroduced by it. Smoot, with the exception that it. "sproniates \$500,000.00 to earry out the provisions of the bill.	To provide homes for honorably discharged soldiers and sallore	To provide loams to soldiers and sallow who have been innormally discharged from the Anny or Esq. The forms shall be limited to \$6,000. \$400,000.000 is to be appropriated to be sapanded through the Federal Free Loss Board.	This Bill appropriates \$100,000,000 APP to e append of under the Alforestum of the President of the United States, so provide for the United States, so provide for the Unisediates and profittele amplicyment of solidars and sallore allore the president shall appoint a director of the more to the Alfore and sallore of the more to the Alfore and sallore of Public Construction.
	Mr. Smoot	Mr. Mondell	Mr. Restings	der, NoFadion	New Kenty
	B, 983	10 407 Kr	W 6048	IB 65.20 III.	CH 8005

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (1)

UBURCE OF BILL	TILE	BILL NO.	AUTHOR	PROVISIONS	COMMITTEE RFD TO	HEARINGS	PASSACE	PRESENT STATUS
72-97		6. 2502-HR 9417	No. No.	Authorizing the President to Josefs, construct and operate railrood in Alaska and producing that in order to conflote the trailrood before Becamber 21, 1922 between Ferming on Fairbanks, the additional sum of \$17,000,000	7720F 170F 176		Passed Senate October End Fassed Cetober 6. Fous	Public Law No. 59 Before President for Signature.
NTI TRUET LAWS	N N	HR 1166	Mr. Steele	Confering additional powers on the Federal Trade Commission to irrestigate into cooperations and ascortain whether such licenses he conducting internate comperce as unlawful moncpolies.	INTERCTATE & POFFICE COMUTECE	COMPREE		IN COMMITTEE
		HR 7763	Mr. Ferenan	Amending the Federal Trade Com- mission Act to October 15,1934, An Act to supjidement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monololise.	JUDICIANY	Started Oct.28.	8 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Heorings in Committee
		6961	Wr. Nenderson	Waing it unlawful for any comen INTE central engaged in interestate commerce to charge of receive any greater cutchardton in the aggregate for the transportation of lasen, early for a shorter than a longer distance ever the same line or to charge any greater commention as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates for a passengers of the intermediate rates for passengers of the intermediate rates for	INTERSTATE COMMERCE TATE Class Asser Asser as for			IN COMMITTEE

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (2)

SUBJECT OF SILL	BILL NO.	AUTHOR	PROVIDIONS	COMMITTEE PED NO	H	HEARINGS PASSAGE	Present claims
MINING CLAIM		Mr. Saier	To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work furing the war.	SURIC PARE	THUE 31	IT AN ENGINEER IN BY	MEN BILL WAS ENGINEERD IS BAREN 150 which has passed both Munses
	Supplemental (S	Mr. Saith	To suspend annual assessment work for soldiers and sailors serving tha the U. B. forces during the war with Germany.	CHININ & MINIM		:	
	HJRes 150	Pr. Hauley	To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims duming 1919.	MINUS & MINIS		PARSED BOTH HOUSES	FUELIC REE, \$10
	Malles 263	Mr. Esuasy	This bill seemes Fib. See 10 by striking out the limitation that no claimant beal have suspension for more than five claims.	RINES & MINING			Reported Favorably to the House October 22, 1939 where early action is expected.
ARID LANDS	150 B044	Mr. Baker	Authoriang the Servetary of Interior to great periods to easilor for sater become become the surface of arts fund in the State of Outformis.	ARID LANDS	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	IN COMMISSIN
MF 418 8718	5	Mr. McClintie	Making it unlawful upon the pessage of the ball for many partners, our poration or partnership empedial necessors, to offer for sale any stocks or hones in the fulled States without their substitute to the commission a notice of such intention to offer for sale such stocks, together with a report of the ball and services to the horizon to an order of the sale such stocks, together with a report of salts and services for the foreign the amounts of anythal and services for such faces the amounts	JULICIAN P. F. Cual	Oet. 7-6-9		IN COMMITTEE HO REPORT MAVING been made as yet.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (3)

RELATION		AUTHOR	PROVIBION COLUM	COMMITTEE RFD TO	FTARRINGS	PASSAGE	PROSENT STATUS
	5. 1720	MR. KIUG	Providing that any association or association or organization or the association or the article to be associated as the article of the article or the articl	JUDICIAST	This Bill has been replaced by S.3317 introduce. by Mr. Sterling and which is expected to have early action.	cplaced by S.3319	Latroduse. By Latron.
200	NR 7006	Mr. Eddiestor	Bill to encourage the production and distribution of com	JUDICIAET	0.000		In Committee
	10.77E	Mr. HUDDLESTOR	Providing further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production and distribution of fuel.	JUDICIARY			Pending with Sub- Committee #1.
	HR 186	Mr. TATLOR	Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant patchts to cities or incorporated towns to limite a suply of coal for Eccal industries.	PUELIC LAIDS			In Committee
	8.340. 126	kr. Freinsbysb	This bill ampowers the Committee on or Interestate Commerce to threstigate into the causes which have brought shout the increase in the market price of somi-	ante confiner expenses the	Sertember	Agreed to in Separte	Committee now making investigations.
AMELINENTS TO BOURTITUTION	Hilles 164	Mr. ORLITIE	According Article 2 of the Constitution Brownsy the resty making power of Smoote shall be extended to the House of Royresentatives.	icm JUDICIANT	-		In Committee
THE STATE OF THE S	Halise 166	Mr. JAMES	Amending the Constitution whereby it shall be Forbidden to semeering armies to serve outside the U.S.	des Judicials			In Committee
iii	91776	Mr. Compbell	To prevent the President from leaving the U. S. during his term of offis-	ing Judiciary	1	1	Pending in Sub-Committee
THE STRONG OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	979	Mr. REAVIS	Creating now departments and provides for a Begarinant of Philia Forks with four Assistant Secretaries of Public Form	, ECPENDITURES	3		In Committee

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (4)

SUBJECT OF BILL	BILL 10.	AUTHOR	PROVISIONS	COMMITTEE RFD TO	HFARTHGS	PASSAGE	PRESENT STATUS
MDCATION.	6	Mr. Owner	This bill provides for an ellargement of the Duress of Education of the Department of the Interior. The duty of such a department challe to collect classify and disseminate information on all phases of education.	went EDUCATION duity collect,	1		Is Committee
	S. 616	Mr. OTHE	Frowiding for the jublication of a parphiet Miguilions to educate the jublic upon all political ELECTIONS questions.	a pemphist Phivil Sittical Election	ens a	-	In Committee
Alouz	JENTOS.	Mr. DTER	Providing that-may number of persons not less than three, the amicority of whom and oldiness of the US. Adestricty to become incorporated for the jurgoes of foreign of the opporation which may contact the same of the Corporation which may contact the same of the Corporation which shall and with the langual Tredestill Inc., U.S. A. B.	some not JUDICIARY When are foreign foreign foreign articles articles articles articles articles articles articles articles articles	207	1	Sub-Committee #2
FEIGRAL TRAIS CORTISSION	9. 334	Mr. Harres	This bill prohibits surloyees or affseers of the Nederl Track Commission to scoop positions with corperations which have been investigated by the Commission, for five years after their absence from the Commission for the	anot 1	Werstate colerce	8 8 8 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	In Cormittee
CT100	89 82 82 83	Mr. SHOLLES	Authorising the President to apjoint commissions to the international sometary conference.		FOR VF RELATIONS		In Committee
nores	8.21.72	Mr. Sildor	This bill is designed to promote domestic industry by possibiliting to August of Coreign goods in the Parkes States.	omestic FINARCE.	ICE.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	In Committee

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (5)

SUPPLY OF BILL	m.	BILL NO.	AUTHOR	PROVISIONS	COLMITTEE RED TO	0 70	HEASTHGS	PASSAGE	PRESENT STATUS
MERLING OR INDIAN RUSESVACY	ATIONS	102400		Making provisions for the unrest of the Burest of Indian Afairs and to provide for the mining of minerals on Indian Reservations.	no ale			Passed both Houses	Public Law 3
MENTRALS ON TODAM RESERVATIONS	1	191 692	Mr. Hayden	Authoris mg the mining of intibut metalliferous mareals on Indian Reservations. This bill empowers the Secretary of the Interior to lease the unalloted lands of the Indian Reservations in the sentes of Arisons, Chifornia, Idaho, Hondan, New Marko, New Marko, Oregon Wash, gton and Wyonking.	Indiana AFFAIRS Indiana Incomere -ior to of the states states io, Oregon,	TAIRS			In Committee
HURSTIAL SIPOSITION	•	6. 130	Mr. Spencer	Providing for the establishmen of IIDE ang Anternational Exposition of the United States of America to be located in the District of Columbia, in the interest of commerce, mining, ngriculture, labor, education, arts and science of the world.	unt of	INDUBTRIAL MELATICES u.e.,	60		In Committee
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE	ELE	EJRes. 152	Mr. Britton	Authorizing the Fresident of the United States to call a national conference of expital and labor-	of the tienel	LABOR	Septe 6th	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	In Committee
	5.3172	173	Mr. Lodge	Glving the President power to call and particises in an intermedional conference to consider questions relating to internetional communication.	to call rustional stions relating tion.	Poreton relations	910		In Committee
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	131,6551	#	Mr. Maye	Providing for the establishment of a branch of the Interior Department in the Rest.	best of spartness	erpendit ures	1	signature o	In Committee
MATIONAL PORESTS	136542	2	Mr. Maye	Providing for the transfor of the Mational Forests Bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Decartment of Interior.	om the to the	PUBLIC LANDS	***	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	In Committee

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS (6)

SUBJECT OF BILL	EIL ID.	AUTHOR	COURT COUR	COLUMN RAD TO	IEAETI GB	PASSAGE	MISSIE STATE
TOTAL SECTION OF THE	120,036	Mr. Mondell	Cresting a some system of second class mail nation in the United States.	WAYS & LINKES	*		In Committies
PARATION	1217015	क्ष्मण्या व वृत्यप्र १ । गु	Experience at an of 1.1/2 cause for each 10 series or fraction thereof pair for eny table performance or entertainment.	TATE & MAIS	9		In Comittion
TEALS RELACIOUS	138 7753	Er. Saith	Designing to promote rockprooch trade	TAYS TANK	-	1	Ausided by Committee and Referred back to House Sept. 29, 35
			AR HUSBAR PROTOTES				
THE MITTINGS OF THE MITTINGS O	11.20 170	Mr. Carland	Providing for the equitable adjustment of shaims of the producers who is good shails need at the producers will be the good of the Government for more speady production of the minerals needed for war purposes.	NINS & MINS	October 22nd.		In Committee
			MANER FOURTR				
	IR31.64	Mr. Each	This bill provides that there shall be a Rederly forest Commension composed of the Sesvetaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, which Comfress on which have the power to Assuchtonness for their purpose of se Structing and maintradaling water projects.	TAZER FOTZR	Million (1997) (Passed House July Slat	Payorted in Senate Sept. 23, but no further action has been takens

EXHIBITORS WHO WILL DEMONSTRATE AND DISPLAY MODERN MINING EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

The following concerns will have exhibits at the National Exposition of Mining Equipment to be held in conjunction with the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Mining Congress. These exhibits have been planned with the greatest care, and those attending the convention will find them both interesting and instructive.

Ambrine Laboratories, New York City. American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich. American Hard Rubber Company, New York City.

Atlas Car and Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio,

Industrial Transportation Machinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.

pany, St. Louis, Mo. H. R. Ameling Prospecting Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A. S. Aloe Company, St Louis, Mo. Cement Gun Company, Allentown, Pa. Cleveland Breathing Machine Company,

Cleveland, Ohio, Grether Fire Equipment Company, Dayton,

Henderosn-Willis Welding and Cutting Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Huff Electrostatic Separator Company, Arlington, Mass.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, New York City.

Ironton Engine Company, Ironton, Ohio. Jacobson & Schraeder, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Keystone Lubricating Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lincoln Steel and Forge Company, St.

Louis, Mo. American Pulverizer Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Goodman Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Multi Metal Company, New York City. Standard Spiral Pipe Works, Chicago, Ill. Crane Company, Chicago, Ill. Zelnicker Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo. Ohio Brass Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

Ohio Brass Company, Mansheld, Ohio. General Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo. Electric Storage Battery Company Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Fred Medart Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Tool Steel Gear and Pinion Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Atmos Corporation, Pittsburgh,

Lakewood Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Alexander Milburn Company, Baltimore, Md.

Fairbanks-Morse Company, St. Louis, Mo. Link Belt Company, St. Louis, Mo. Southern Wheel Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Hercules Powder Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mancha Storage Battery Locomotive Company, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City. J. M. North, Marissa, Ill.

Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Precision Instrument Company, Detroit, Mich.

Robert & Schaefer Company, Chicago, Ill. Southern Coal, Coke and Mining Company, St Louis, Mo.

United Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo. Williams Patent Crusher Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Wyoming Shovel Works, Wyoming, Pa. Greundler Patent Crusher and Pulverizing Company, St. Louis, Mo. Broderick & Bascom Rope Company, St.

Broderick & Bascom Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Monroe Calculating Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Equitable Powder Company, East Alton, Ill. Dinwiddie Automatic Mine Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Overstrom Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, Cal. Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Com-

pany, Indianapolis, Ind. Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. I.

Walter Soderling, New York City.
Illinois Powder Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing
Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Permutit Company, New York City.

The Permutit Company, New York City. Seibe, Gorman & Company, Ltd., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Railway Improvement Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hardinge Conical Mill Company, New York City.

Edward Christman, Massillon, Ohio. Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Car Dumper and Equipment Company, Chicago, Ill.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

James Connor, Tilden, Ill.

Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Egyptian Iron Works, Murphysboro, Ill.

Streeter Amet Weighing and Recording Company, Chicago, Ill.

Electric Service Supplies Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Keystone Consolidated Publishing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Coal Journal, New York City. Missouri Iron and Steel Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

Hodges Stucco Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Chicago Mica Company, Valpariso, Ind. Caldera Purga Company, Chicago, Ill. Crockwell Mine and Mill Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Malcolmson Briquet Engineering Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Marion Steam Shovel Company, Marion, Ohio.

American Cyanamid Company, New York City.

In addition to the above, the following various state and government organizations will have exhibits:

State displays: Indiana, Missouri, Arizona, California, Wyoming and Colorado.

Government bureaus: United States Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, U. S. Reclamation Service, U. S. Land Office and Indian Office.

Oil shale: Extensive exhibit prepared by Dr Victor C. Alderson, president of the Colorado School of Mines.



F. J. KATZ

Who is in charge of the collection of data on the mineral industries by the Bureau of the Census.

GUARANTEE THE FUTURE

By DAVID WHITE

The people of the United States do not yet realize that one of our great endowments of mineral wealth is so far spent as no longer to be capable of supplying our growing wants. For sixty years the United States has enjoyed what has, in effect, been a monopoly of the world's oil. Prodigal waste and extravagance in use and lavish generosity toward other nations have been combined to more speedily exhaust this priceless heritage, in which we once surpassed all other countries. Even now, with oil bankruptcy slowly, but surely looming on the horizon, the American public, with habits and necessities calling for threefourths of the world's output of oil, is devising new ways in endless number for the more extended use of petroleum, thus increasing our consumption, all in complacent disregard of the fact that we are already consuming our stored production and drawing more and more heavily on foreign countries to meet the deficiency. A greatly reenforced army of drillers, working with unprecedented energy, is, by good luck, able at present to slightly increase our rate of output. The peak of domestic production seems practically in sight and is hardly to be put back more than five years, while it may be less than two. When it is passed and our production curve sags in the long decline, the public will rec-ognize that, despite the help that may be obtained by distilling oil from our great oil shale deposits, at costs and through processes yet to be determined, this country will cease to dominate the oil world and must become more and more dependent on the oil supplies of other nations. It may even be that a generation soon to come will curse the generation that burned oil under boilers to generate steam.

The assurance of an adequate oil supply for the future is one of the most immediately urgent and insistent economic problems confronting the United States. Our prosperity, our civilization and our standards of living are based upon a plenitude of oil and it is essential that our people have oil to meet their needs as long as any other nation. Guarantee the future.

PERSONALS

Dr. R. B. Moore, formerly of Denver, Colo., has been appointed to take the place of Dr. C. L. Parsons, who has resigned as chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Moore has done splendid work at the testing laboratory at Denver and will be a highly valuable assistant to the bureau.

T. P. McDonald, of Wyoming, has returned West after spending several weeks in Washington and New York.

R. V. Norris, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., attended the meeting of the A. I. M. & M. E. Tax Committee at Washington October 6 and 7.

R. S. Allen, formerly of the Industrial Unit of the Treasury Department, and now associated with the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association, spent several days in Washington during the month on tax matters.

Cornelius F. Kelley, president of the Anaconda Copper Company, was in Washington several days during the early part of the month.

W. G. Mather, of Picklands Mather Company, Cleveland, was a Washington visitor during the month.

Frank S. Peabody, of Chicago, attended the meeting of the Tax Committee of the A. I. M. & M. E., and the meeting of the Coal Association held in Washington early in October.

The Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J., has, beginning with October, 1919, inaugurated a house organ which they call the "Grid." The first issue is particularly attractive, and THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL wishes them success in their effort in this direction.

Nelson Franklin, of Denver, Colo., has been spending several weeks in the east, in the interest of the tungsten producers, and while in Washington has been making the offices of the American Mining Congress his head-quarters.

Ravanel McBeth, of Wallace, Idaho, is at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., where he will remain indefinitely.

Ross Blake, of Batesville, Ark., spent several days in Washington during the month

in the interest of the manganese producers in his district.

O. M. Bilharz recently called at the offices of the American Mining Congress, as he was a Washington visitor for several days during the month.

Falcon Joslin, after spending several weeks in Washington and New York in regard to Alaskan matters, has returned to his home in Seattle.

E. A. Dickey, secretary of the California Chrome Producers Association, San Francisco, has returned to his home after spending several weeks in Washington in the interest of the chrome producers. Mr. Dickey will be in Washington again early in December.

James L. Bruce, formerly general manager of the Butte & Superior Copper Company, Butte, Montana, has resigned that position and will hereafter occupy a similar position with the Davis-Daly Company.

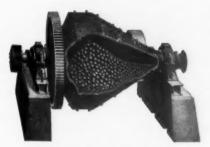
Walter Douglas, president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, of New York and Arizona, spent several days in Washington during the mon'h, when he was a frequent caller at the offices of the American Mining Congress.

Victor Barndt, of Nevada and California, was a caller at the offices of the Mining Congress early in October en route to New York, Mr. Barndt is interested in the Searles Lake potash project, also in the silver district of Nevada.

Justice F. Grugan spent several days in Washington during the month in behalf of the claim of the Suffren Company before the War Minerals Relief Commission.

Paul Armitage, of New York, a member of the Mine Taxation Committee of the American Mining Congress, attended the meeting of the Tax Committee of the A. I. M. & M. E., held at the Treasury Department early in October.

Mr. H. G. Nash has been appointed manager of the Huntington District, Mine Car Department, Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, and Mr. Harry D. Hynds has also been assigned to the Huntington District to represent the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company in the mine car field. Mr. Nash and Mr. Hynds will work very closely with the coal operators of the Huntington District in solving their haulage problems.



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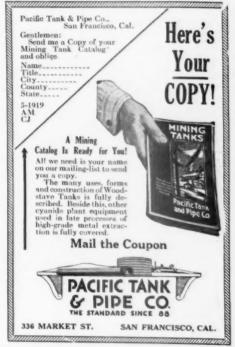
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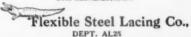
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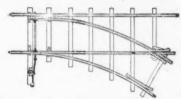
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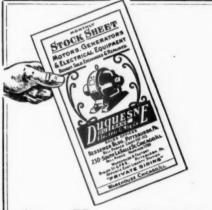
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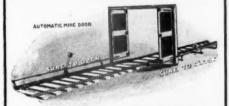
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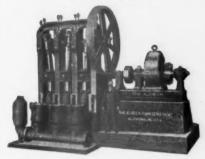
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Actna Explosives Co	50		127
Ainsworth, Wm. & Sons	93	Deering Coal Co., J. K	
Aldrich Pump Co	85	Deming Company, The	94
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co	34	Denver Engineering Works	66
Allison Coupon Co	81	Denver Fire Clay Co	62
Aloe Co., A. S	85	Denver Rock Drill Mfg. Co	66
Ameling, H. R. Prospecting Co	24		122
American Coal Journal	99	Dings Magnetic Separator Co	85
American Cyanamid Co	55	Dinwiddie Steel Mfg. Co	36
American Hard Rubber Co	57	DuPont deNemours & Co., E. I	52
American Mine Door Co	83	Duquesne Electric & Mfg. Co	77
American Pulverizer Co	36	Edison Storage Battery Co	ver
American Steel & Wire Co	20	Edwards & Bradford Lumber Co	85
American Trona Corporation	44	Egyptian Iron Works	129
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co	42		132
Atlas Car & Mfg. Co	38		83
Atlas Powder Co	53	Electric Storage Battery Co	8
Automatic Reclosing Circuit Breaker Co	81	Equitable Powder Mfg. Co	49
Barrett Company, The	79	Ferguson Spears Coal Co	91
Beach & Company	94	Flexible Steel Lacing Co.	75
Beaver Run Coal Co.	118		123
Bertha Coal Co		General Briquetting Co.	96
Bickett Coal & Coke Co.	110	General Electric Co	35
Big Creek Colliery Co		General Naval Stores Co	32
Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co	103	Giant Powder Co.	48
Box Iron Works Co., Wm. A	58	Glenayr Coal Co	
Boyle, Jr., John.	94	Goodin Reid & Co.	34
Broderick & Bascomb Rope Co	28	Goodman Mfg. Co	33
Buettner & Shelbourne Machine Co	91	Goodrich Rubber Co., B. F.	23
Parline Pelline Will Co	94		132
Buckeye Rolling Mill Co	94	Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co	30
Business Men's Clearing House	64	Hamilton, Beauchamp, Woodworth, Inc	97
Buxton & Skinner Printing & Stationery Co	26	Hardinge Conical Mill Co	71
Caldera Purga Co	89	Hazard Mfg. Co	30
Carbon Fuel Co	125	Henderson-Willis Welding & Cutting Co	32
Car Dumper & Equipment Co	10	Hendrie & Bolthoff Mfg. & Supply Co	58
Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc	106	Hercules Powder Co	51
	105	Herzler & Henninger Machine Works	89
Central Frog & Switch Co	77	Hockensmith & heel & Mine Car Co	73
Channon Company, H.	20	Hoffman Bro' lers	94
Chartiers Creek Coal Co	129	Holloway Co., Willis E	94
Chicago Belting Co	69	Holmes & Bros., Inc., Robert	22
Chicago Perforating Co	94	Huff Electrostatic Separator Co	87
Chief Consolidated Mining Co	68	Hunt & Co , Robert W	96
Clinchfield Coal Corporation	106	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co	- 5
Clinton Coal Co	121	Illinois Powder Mfg. Co	50
Coal Bluff Mining Co		Illinois Stoker Company	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co	125	Illinois Zinc Co	97
Connellsville Mfg. & Mine Supply Co	75	Indiana Laboratories Co., Inc.	94
Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd	108	Ingersoll-Rand Co	13
Cons. P. Curran Printing Co	87		
Crane Company, The	39	(Continued on page 133)	

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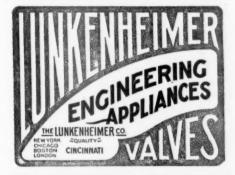
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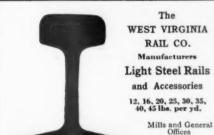
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	131

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS—Continued.

International High Speed Steel Co	6	Prairie Coal Co	120
Ironton Engine Co	25	Professional Cards	132
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works	97	Prox Co., Frank	83
Jacobson & Schraeder Co	15	Purmutit Company	\mathbf{n}
Jeffrey Mfg. Co		Rail & River Coal Co	107
Joshua Hendy Iron Works	63	Redwood Mfg. Co	60
Justrite Mfg. Co	38	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co	
Kennecott Copper Co.	41		94
Koppers Company.	16	Richards & Sons	91
Krogh Pump Co	67	Roberts & Schaefer Co	56
Laubenstein Mfg. Co.	93 97	Roeblings Sons Co., John A.	28
Ledoux & Co		Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	54
Lee Coal Co., Inc			100
Lehigh Valley Coal Co	89	Salt Lake Iron & Steel Co	89
Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Co		Sanderson Cyclone Drill Co	24
Lesehen & Sons Rope Co., A	29	Seibe, Gorman & Co., Ltd	96 87
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co	17	Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.	68
Lincoln Steel & Forge Co	12	Shirkie Coal Co	
Lineaweaver Coal Co., H. H.		Shourds-McCormick Co	79
Logan Coal Co		Simpson Co., .A H	64
Longyear Co., E. J.	97	Soderling, Inc., Walter	91
Lorain Coal & Dock Co		Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Co.	
Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co		Southwestern Engineering Co	64
Lunkenheimer Co	93	Standard Scale & Supply Co	44
Magma Copper Co	40	Standard Spiral Pipe Works	81
Machinery Warehouse & Sales Co	93	Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co	70
Macomber & Whyte Rope Co	30	St. Paul Coal Co	
Madeira Hill & Co	114	and the second s	66
Mancha Storage Battery Co	9	Stimpson Equipment Co	97
Marion Machine Foundry & Supply Co	77	Stupp Bros. Bridge & Iron Co	75
Marshall & Co., W. A	134	Sunlight Electrical Mfg. Co	77
Mayer Coal Co	120	Taylor Coal Co	121
Maynard Coal Co		Taylor, S. A.	124
McFarlane & Eggers Machinery Co	66	Texas Gulf Sulphur Co	40
Merrill Company	59	Thew Automatic Shovel Co	62
Miami Coal Co	119	Thompson Balance Co	96
Midwest Steel & Iron Works Co	94	Thorne-Neale & Co	102
Mikesell Brothers Company	81		68
Mine Equipment & Supply Co	96	Union Assay Office	
Mine & Smelter Supply Co	65	Union Colliery Co	
Minerals Recovery Co	93	Union Electric Co	73
Mine Safety Appliances Co	56	United Iron Works Co	
Monroe Calculating Machine Co	26	United Metals Selling Co	
Morse Bros., Machinery & Supply Co	66	United States Powder Co	
Morse Chain Co	27	U. S. Rubber Co	
Morris Coal Co		United Verde Extension & Mining Co	
National Fuel Company		Utah Copper Co	
National Fuse & Powder Co		Utah Fuel Co Verner Coal & Coke Co	
Nichols Copper Co	46 94	Vogelstein & Co. Inc., L.	
Norfolk & Cheasapeake Coal Co		Vulcan Iron Works	19
Ohio Brass Company	75	Watt Mining Car Wheel Co	
Old Ben Coal Corporation		Wellman-Lewis Co	
Oliver Continuous Filter Co.		Wentz Corporation.	
Pacific Tank & Pipe Co	73	West Virginia Rail Co	
Peabody Coal Co		Western Chemical Mfg. Co	94
Peale, Peacock & Kerr.		Western Coal & Mining Co	
Peerless Coal Co		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co	
Pennsylvania Smelting Co		Westmoreland Coal Company	
Perry-McMahan Coal Co		Whitney & Kemmerer	
Phelps Dodge Corporation		Willard Sutherland & Co	
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co		Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co	67
Pioneer Rubber Mills		Wilmot Engineering Co	
Pitkin, Inc., Lucius		Winifrede Coal Co	
Planters' Hotel		Worth-Huskey Coal Co	
Pneumelectric Machine Co	22	Wyoming Shovel Works 3 and	
Poland & Company	116	Zelnicker Supply Co., Walter A	83

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